

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1903.

NO. 33.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

E. C. J. L., April 13—Butter firm; at 27 1/2, 93 tubs offered, no sales. Last week, 28 1/2; last year, 80c. Output for the week, 508,800 lbs.

Mrs. J. R. Karr was a Chicago visitor Friday.

W. D. Wright was transacting business in Chicago Tuesday.

The Junior League will meet Sunday, April 19, with Miss Cora Hooper as leader.

For Sale—fifty bushels seed potatoes early Ohio's. D. T. Barby, Trevor, Wis. 82w3

Mrs. John Hancock, of Junction City, Wis., is visiting relatives and friends here this week.

The official ballots of the villages of Antioch and Lake Villa appear in the News this week.

To Rent—a six room house in good repair on Lake street, Antioch. Inquire of J. C. Larson, Salem, Wis. 31w

The Village Treasurer's report appears in this issue of the News, also the School Treasurer's report.

Dr. Fred H. Swartz will locate in Antioch, in the Webster house on Lake Street, for the practice of dentistry about May 1.

Write to Alden, Bldinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

C. G. Nelson and W. G. Barnstable, of Lake Villa, each have new advertisements in this issue. Read what they have to offer.

Single comb brown Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. O. Olson, Antioch, Ill. 32w3

I will sell any or all of my household goods cheap for cash. Call and get prices. "The early bird gets the worm." Mrs. J. S. Sutton, Antioch, Ill.

For Sale—a quantity of German Millet seed, free from fowl seed. Inquire of David Pullen, Hickory, Ill. 32w3

Warren Williams has sold his farm consisting of 152 acres situated in secs. 7 and 8 east Antioch township to G. DeWitt Stanton. Consideration \$9120.

I have decided to start a milk route in Antioch and any one wishing pure milk can leave orders at this office or notify W. E. Dron.

Wanted—Farm or country home for a client. Will exchange nice Evanston modern house, might add some cash. Peter H. Kles, 168 Randolph St., Chicago. 24tf

On Saturday evening of this week there will be a meeting at the school house for the purpose of electing one school director. Every one interested in the school should attend the meeting.

Found—On the road by Plover's nursery a pair of new gloves and a new hat. Owner can have same by paying for this notice and calling on Wm. Wlenke, one mile east of town.

The ladies of the Christian church Aid society will hold a business meeting at the church, Saturday, April 18 at 2:30 p. m. Each member is urged to be present. Mrs. Charles Harden, Pres.

There will be a grand ball at the Antioch Opera house Friday evening, April 24. Reichert's band of Chicago, will furnish the music for the occasion. A good time is assured to all who attend. Tickets 75 cents, supper 25 cents a person.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lasco are the proud possessors of a girl baby born last week. This interesting family of eight children consists of four boys and four girls and Frank says that's just enough to dance a set of the old fashioned quadrille.

The first thing a young man does when he sees a friend with a new hat on, is to take it off and serenely try it on his own head. When a young lady sees one of her acquaintances with a new hat on she just lifts up her nose and calmly wonders where that fright got that horrid thing.

Mrs. Helen Howe died at Chicago Monday of cancer. Mrs. Howe was the wife of Francis Howe, a half brother of Mrs. B. F. VanPatten, who resided here about thirty years ago. Mrs. Howe has been a great sufferer for a number of years. W. S. Rinear and wife and B. F. VanPatten and wife attended the funeral which was held Wednesday at Chicago.

County Clerk Hendee has received a petition to call a special meeting of the new supervisors for organization. The meeting will be called for April 22 and from now on the candidates for the chairmanship will be busy. So far the men said to be avowed candidates are present chairman Tiffany, W. E. Miller of Libertyville, S. E. Woolley of Waukegan is also mentioned as a probable candidate.

J. C. James, Jr., was transacting business in Chicago Tuesday.

Paul Fairman and wife, of Chicago, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. E. Boylan.

Judge Wilton has been confined to the house for several days past with an attack of indigestion.

E. A. Dorrance and **J. T. Edwards**, of Chicago, were out to the former's cottage the fore part of the week.

Deputy Treasurer Fred Ames and lady friend, of Waukegan, were over Sunday visitors at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Ames.

For Sale—a quantity of spilt seed, an excellent stock food, 75 cents per bushel. Wm. Herman, Antioch, Ill. 32w3

C. A. Baswick and wife have returned from Janesville, Wis., where they spent a very pleasant week visiting with relatives and friends.

Services will be held at the Christian church next Sunday as follows. Preaching services at 10:30 Sunday School following, Junior Endeavor at 3:00 p. m. Senior Endeavor at 6:45, Preaching service at 7:45. Prof. Stairs will have charge of these services.

Charles E. Blunt has accepted a position as agent and traveling salesman for the National Silverware Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. This Company is a special department of the celebrated Rogers Co., but is not in the trust and is the only Silverware Company of the kind that sells direct from their factories (located at Hartford and Wallingford, Conn.) to the consumer. Mr. Blunt will assume his duties in a few days.

The bazaar given by the Junior Endeavor Society of the Christian church, at the Woodman hall, on Saturday afternoon and evening was a decided success, about forty dollars being realized. The booths were tastefully arranged and well filled with articles both useful and ornamental, most of which found ready sale. A bounteous supper was served to about one hundred and eighty persons. In the evening a short program was given, each number was finely rendered and fully appreciated by a large audience. This being the first attempt of this society at anything in this line they are certainly deserving of much credit. The society wishes to thank the people for their generous patronage, the Court of Honor for the use of dishes and the Woodmen for the use of the hall.

Dedication Louisiana Purchase Exposition.
If you wish to join a select car party of ladies and gentlemen that will attend the dedication exercises of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis, May 1, 1903, write to J. H. Turner, Special Excursion Agent, Wisconsin Central Ry., 400 E. Water St. Milwaukee, Wis. 31w3.

Black Pasture Land for Rent.
One 40 acre plot joining Thomas Moran on the east and Louis Popahl on the south. One 40 acre plot joining Mike Hoyer on the north and August Pasch on the south. For terms apply at once to Mrs. E. R. Wills, 676 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 30tf

Antioch Village Election.
Notice is hereby given that on April 21, 1903, at the village hall in the village of Antioch, Illinois, an election will be held for one President of the Village Board, four Trustees, one Clerk and one Treasurer, which election will be open at 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Dated this 24th day of March, 1903.
J. C. JAMES, JR., Village Clerk.

Old Horse a Detective.
"One of the best detective tricks I came across in a good while happened in Englewood," said a detective sergeant. "There had been several robberies in that town. The police were hard up against as clever a gang as it was possible to find, when one night a detective stumbled upon the fellows. The burglars were in the act of breaking into a house when he came upon them. The thieves jumped into a buggy, drawn by an old gray mare, and made off as fast as the horse could take them.
"There was some delay before an express wagon and several policemen could be obtained to take part in pursuit. When the burglars saw they were being overhauled they abandoned their old conveyance and took to the woods, where they disappeared, leaving only the old mare behind.
"It was the old horse which led the detectives to the haunt of the burglars. The animal was captured and put on short rations for a day and then was turned loose to pick her way home. Sure as fate she headed through street after street and into the outskirts of the town, where she drew up in front of a farm house. The detectives followed only to surprise some lodgers who had taken board with the unsuspecting farmer, and who in this respectable retreat felt secure from interference."—New York Press.

Not Responsible.
There is a certain confectioner's shop at St. Moritz, Switzerland, which all the notabilities during the season are in the habit of visiting about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Last summer Mme. Nordica went there one afternoon and when the coffee for her party was unreasonably delayed she set out to investigate the cause. To a man in front of the counter where everyone helps himself to the kind of pastry he wants, she said in German: "Why don't you bring our coffee. I am worn out with waiting."
"Madame," came the reply in the suavest of French, "I would be very glad if I could, but I have nothing to do with the place." He was a Russian count and in the course of things was presented later.

Child-Training.
Self-government, with tenderness; here you have the condition of all authority over children. The mother should consider herself as her child's sun, a changeless and ever-radiant world; whether the small, restless creature, quick at tears and laughter, light, fickle, passionate, full of storms, may come for fresh stores of light, warmth and electricity, of calm and courage. The mother represents the divinity, under that form of it which is accessible to childhood. The religion of a child depends on what his mother and father are, not on what they say.

Blow at Board of Trade.
WILL CLOSE EXCHANGE IN PASSED
It Prohibits Absolutely Any Speculation in Grain and All Other Products.
On top of all the rest of the troubles of the Chicago board of trade—such as bucket-shop indictments, put and call bills and such things—a bill has been advanced and is ready for passage in the senate this week which will put that institution out of business if it is passed. It has worked its way slowly through the senate and has up to date attracted no attention, but it now occupies a conspicuous place on the calendar, and it is evident a strong effort will be made to pass it this week. On the face of it, it is a bill in the interest of the farmer—in that it prohibits absolutely any speculation in grain or other products.
It is entitled a "Bill for an act to regulate the sale and barter and prevent speculation in grain or other products." Section 1 of the bill provides:
"That it shall be unlawful for any corporation, association, copartnership, board, or person to keep or cause to be kept open, or to transact business in any store or any other building within this state, wherein is conducted or permitted the buying or selling or any kind of grain or farm products, provisions, or produce of any kind, either on margins or otherwise, unless every such person or corporation buying such product expects to pay for and have delivered to him such product so purchased.
"And it shall be unlawful for any such person, corporation, copartnership, board, or association to sell or offer for sale any such grain or product unless such corporation or person at the time of offering such grain or product is the owner of such product. And unless at the time of such sale he expects to deliver such grain or product so sold.
"And the keeping of any such place wherein is conducted or permitted the pretended buying or selling of any such grain or product, while the party buying any such property, or offering to buy the same, does not intend to pay for the property so purchased or have the same delivered to him if purchased, or if the seller of such property does not intend to deliver the same if sold, is hereby declared to be unlawful and the keeping of such place is hereby prohibited and declared to be a nuisance and may be abated as such, as is now provided by law."
Section 2 of the bill provides the penalty for violations shall be a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for the first offense and for the second and subsequent offenses, in addition to the fine, imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than one year.
Section 3 is another drastic set of provisions as follows:
"It shall not be necessary in order to commit the offense defined in section 1 of this act that both the buyer and seller shall agree to do any of the acts therein prohibited, but the said crime shall be complete against such corporation, association, copartnership, board, or person offering to buy such grain or product or all pretended sales of grain or products of any kind unless they are actual sales as stated in section 1 of this act, are hereby declared to be violations of this act and are declared void."
It is easy to see what the result of the enforcement of such a law will mean. It would close absolutely the board of trade, the live stock exchange, and similar exchanges in Chicago except as to cash transactions.

Church Notes.
Sunday April, 26 is hospital Sunday.
The Easter offering for missions was \$25.00.
A church election will be held Tuesday evening April 28.
Rev. E. J. Aikin spent the first of the week in Chicago.
The best Easter services ever held in Antioch were listened to last Sunday morning by an appreciative audience that filled the church to the doors. Choirmaster Wm. Kelly is deserving of great praise in masterly way he led the large choir of fifty young voices. Mr. Higgins rendered excellent service with the organ, which was appreciated by all. Miss Mable Higgins presided at the piano and Mrs. Nellie Zeigler at the organ. This service will long be remembered by those who were privileged to attend.
In the evening solos were excellently rendered by Mrs. D. Ferris and Mrs. D. A. Williams. On account of the storm Rev. Aikin preached to a small audience from the text: "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." I Corinthians 15:20.

Smallpox in Barrington.
The town of Barrington is in the throes of a smallpox scare. Already several cases have been reported and it is feared that many more victims will be found before the danger has been effectually removed. John C. Plagge, the village banker, and one of the leading citizens of the town, was taken ill suddenly a few days ago and his case was pronounced as one of smallpox. He was removed to the village hospital. Later a second victim of the disease was found in the person of Mrs. Brin camp, a widow. Other cases are also reported and the health department of the town has ordered the district in which the smallpox victims lived to be quarantined.

Death of Mrs. Mary Stanley.
Mrs. Mary A. Stanley, wife of Robert E. Stanley died at her home at Fox Lake April 1, 1903. She was born in England and came to this country as one of the earlier settlers and has since lived in Lake county. The funeral services were held at McHenry in the First Methodist church, interment at McHenry. She was respected and beloved by all who knew her.

BLOW AT BOARD OF TRADE

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Speed Program Arranged.
A special committee of directors appointed for the purpose have arranged the following speed program for the Lake County Fair this year. A total of \$2,385 is hung up, divided in amounts for various classes as shown herewith:

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.	
2:24 class trotting.....	\$275 00
3:00 class trotting.....	225 00
2:18 class pacing.....	275 00
THURSDAY, SEPT. 3.	
2:28 class trotting.....	\$250 00
Free-for-all pacing.....	350 00
2:50 class trotting (Lake Co.).....	175 00
FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.	
2:30 class pacing.....	\$250 00
Free-for-all trotting.....	350 00
2:40 class trotting.....	225 00

How He Got It.
Some recent developments at Jefferson City have recalled a story that used to be told about a former Buchanan county representative to the legislature. Before his election to the legislature he was chronically "boke." When he returned from Jefferson City he exhibited \$500 in good, crisp greenbacks. Some of his friends "jollied" him about his prosperity.
"You didn't have a cent when you went to the legislature, did you, Jones?" said one of them.
"Not a blamed cent," said Jones.
"As a matter of fact, I lent you half your railroad fare, didn't I?"
"I believe you did."
"Well, you were down in Jefferson City about forty days. You got \$5 a day. Now, what the gang wants to know is how you managed to save \$500 out of a total income of \$200."
"Come closer," whispered Jones, and I'll tell you how I did it. I had my washing done at home."—Kansas City Journal.

Grief That Was Natural.
The boy came into the house weeping, and his mother was naturally solicitous. "What's the matter, Willie?" she asked.
"The boy across the way hit me," he replied.
"Oh, well, I wouldn't cry for that," she returned. "Show that you can be a little man."
"I ain't crying for that," he retorted.
"That what are you crying for?"
"He ran into the house before I could get at him."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MERGER DECISION MEETS WITH FAVOR

Postoffice Investigation Still Continue and Many New Charges are Being Brought to Light.

There is the utmost gratification in republican circles over the Northern Securities company decision which is regarded as not only a great victory for the Attorney General, but as proving indubitably that the President and his cabinet are correct in the proposition that combinations of capital, effected either for the restraint of trade or having it within their power to competition, can be reached and controlled through the courts rather than by any reduction of the tariff which would inevitably operate to the advantage of the trusts by removing all domestic competition, that is by destroying the smaller concerns in the same classes of industry. The haste with which this decision was reached was due to the so-called "hurry up" law which was drafted by Attorney General Knox and enacted by congress at the request of the attorney general and the president. Moreover, as a result of this law it is expected that the supreme court will give precedence to the case at the beginning of its fall term, next October, and that a decision will be reached early in the fall. That the supreme court will confirm the decision of the lower court is regarded as a foregone conclusion in view of the fact that the four judges who tried the case in the circuit court of appeals were unanimous in their opinion.

The news of the recent disaster on the battleship Iowa has been received at the Navy Department with great concern and it is regarded as probable that the Secretary of the Navy will, on his return to Washington, order a court of inquiry to investigate the causes. There are grave reflections to be heard in inner circles with regard to the ammunition in use by the navy and it is possible that this subject will receive particular attention. There have been too many accidents on naval vessels in the past year and officers high in the service are convinced that there is some underlying cause which requires a prompt and drastic remedy.

The postoffice investigation still continues although it is, in view of the reticence of the officials, difficult to obtain the results. The postmaster general is still out of the city and his subordinates say they have positive orders not to talk. It is known, however, that people all over the country are taking advantage of the investigation now going on to present evidence which they have evidently supposed would, in the past, have been unheeded. The latest communication received is anonymous but is so nearly in line with what has been suspected that it has received more attention than is ordinarily accorded an anonymous communication. It states that there has for some time existed a ring to which it was necessary for employees to pay tribute in order to secure promotion. While this ring is said to have been operated all over the country, it was in the New York office that it was particularly active and the name of the New York employee, claimed to have represented the conspirators is furnished. This employee is now being investigated but his name is not likely to appear in the public prints until more definite information has been secured because editors fear laying themselves open to libel suits.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats.....	20c 28c
Corn—70 lbs. ear.....	17 00 20
Hay.....	10 00 2 50 00
MILL FEED.	
Barley.....	45c 00
Middlings.....	17 00 20
Gluten.....	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.....	1 75
Chicken Feed Wheat.....	1 25
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight.....	5 50
Hogs—Dressed.....	6 50
POULTRY.	
Turkeys.....	11c
Ducks.....	11c
Geese.....	11c
Chickens—Live weight.....	8c

Artistic Work of Primeval Man.
At Combarelles, department of Dordogne, France, there is a grotto of the old stone age, having its walls engraved with figures, including that of the horse, ox, aurochs, antelope, reindeer and—what is more remarkable and quite new—the mammoth. It has long been believed by anthropologists that man hunted the mammoth in Europe, but we think it was hardly suspected that he was an artist in those days. Nevertheless we are indebted to his picture for a description of the animal. The front of the head was very high, with a medial concavity; the tusks were very short and the body was covered with hair. The drawings of these early men are similar to those on bones of the later "Magdalenian" epoch, and apparently as well done.

Human Nature.
"What are the respective ages of the father and the son?"
"Well, I judge that the former is over fifty, because I notice he likes to be called 'my boy,' and that the latter is under twenty-five, for the reason that it pleases him to be addressed as 'old man.'"
—Smart Set.

Lights and Shadows.

BY BOO FEEL.

"How much wood, would the Woodchuck chuck, if the woodchuck could chuck wood." The rhymatical refrain of the above jingle wafted upon the air awoke Ben Hoyeradt from a sound nap, and rushing outdoors he discovered his old friend, the woodchuck, industriously engaged in chucking his woodpile over the fence into Nick Burnett's yard.

"See here! you infernal woodchuck!" said Ben, "what do you mean by tossing my wood over the fence? Do you think I have nothing to do but lug it back again?"

"Hold on Ben!" said the chuck, "just take a reef in your jaw tackle and I'll tell you all about it."

"Last night," continued the chuck, "I overheard Bob Cubbon's cat telling Warren Williams' poodle that Levi Willett's cat told her that John Morley's spaniel overheard Bill Lastio's cat telling Dock Ames' coach dog at the masquerade ball given for the benefit of antiquated felines, that Dick Kays had a manx cat that could clean out any woodchuck in existence."

"I am getting old and feeble and I cannot work no more," continued the chuck, "but I have one or two scraps left in me yet and I have determined to harden up my muscles with a little physical exercise and then go after that cat and clean him up to a finish and then take on Mellic Haynes and give him a dose of the same kind of medicine."

"That's a pipeline story," said Ben, "but what connection has it with my woodpile?"

"You see Ben," said the chuck, "since I came down to Antioch I have learned a great many things that I never knew before as I observe that you have a great many fellows that know it all and get angry if the other fellow don't know it after they tell him; I have observed that the world do move, and that conscious or unconscious of the fact we move with it; I have observed that the procession of life moves ever on and that they who do not keep step in the ranks get their heels tread upon by those who follow after; in brief I have learned that in order to succeed in any walk of life one must fit themselves for their own particular calling and that he who would teach or preach must first learn the lesson."

"I have been reading," continued the chuck, "the sporting page in the Chicago American and find that all the fellows who enter the prize ring resort to some form of physical exercise, and as I have determined to clean up Mellic Haynes and Dick Kays' cat, and not having the advantage of a gymnasium with modern accessories for physical development I determined to use such means as were within my grasp to further the end in view, hence I began on your woodpile and when my muscles have become accustomed to this form of exercise I can take on something harder."

"Observation," continued the chuck, "has taught me that the rail becomes pretty hard to the fellow who sits on top of the fence and wearily waits for something to turn up, and that the fellow that lets go to spit on his hands usually drops his load."
"In brief I find," observed the chuck, "within the limited range of my vision, that the fellow who shakes the tree the hardest gathers the most apples from the ground and that a dull saw will cut more ice than the sharpest razor, and that he who succeeds best is the same fellow who grasps the present opportunity and utilizes the forces around him."

"Granting the truth of your observations," said Ben, "why have you decided to do up Mellic Haynes?"

"Mellic!" said the chuck, as a fierce light gleamed in his eye, "Mellic is an avowed enemy of the woodchuck race and next to your gun, is most dreaded by our family. Not content with drowning us out he has caused to be constructed a number of monster traps, large enough to hold a bear which he conceals at the door of our abode and makes life miserable for us."

"Only last week," continued the chuck, "my first born fell a victim to the jaws of his cruel and terrible trap, and not content to give the poor boy a decent, christian burial, he removed his glossy coat and sold it to Joe White for two bits of silyer."

"But wait till I lay my hands on him!" said the chuck, "I'll make shoe strings out of his hide."

Sunny Bank Farm

FLOYD LIVINGSTON

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

As soon as we were again assembled upon the piazza, Halbert and Jesse, who were never still, asked permission to "run up to Uncle Dick's," and tell the servants he was coming home. Mrs. Lansing made no objection; and then they proposed that I should accompany them, Jesse holding my hand, and jumping in ahead of me. I could not help smiling in spite of myself upon the little creature bounding and frisking at my side. Uncle Dick seemed to be her oracle, and after looking around to make sure that no one heard me, I asked "who he was?"

"Why, he's Uncle Dick," said she; "the bestest uncle in the world!" while Halbert added, "He's got a heap of money, too; and once, when he thought I was asleep, I heard her tell him that if he didn't get married it would be divided between us. I told Uncle Dick what mother said, and I tell you he looked black, and somehow, after that he took to ridin' and foolin' with Ada wonderfully."

As yet everything with me was comparatively conjecture. I did not know positively that the Uncle Dick the children was the "dark man" of Rosa Lee; but the answer to my next question would decide it, and half tremblingly was it put. "Who is this Ada? What is her other name?"

"Ada Montrose, and she lives with us, Uncle Dick is her guardian," said Halbert.

I was satisfied, and did not wish to hear any more. I should meet him again, and tinged as my temper was with a love of the marvelous, I could not help believing that Providence had led me there. By this time we had reached Magnolia Grove, as it was very appropriately called, and never before had I seen so lovely a spot. The grounds, which were very spacious, were surrounded on all sides by a hedge of the beautiful Cherokee rose, and, unlike those of Cedar Grove, were laid out with perfect taste and order. Mr. Delafeld, as I afterward learned, had spent much time at the North, and in the arrangement of his house and grounds he had not only imitated, but far surpassed the style of the country seats which are so often found within a few miles of our eastern cities. The gate at the entrance was a huge wooden structure, having for its posts two immense oak trees, around whose trunks the graceful ivy twined, and then hung in fanciful festoons from several of the lower branches.

At eight of some servants roused up, and when Halbert, after announcing that I was Miss Lee, the new governess, further informed them that their master was coming home in a few days, they instantly gathered round us, evincing so much joy as to astonish me, who had heretofore looked upon a Southern slaveholder as a tyrant greatly dreaded by his vassals.

It was dark when we reached Cedar Grove; and as there was company in the parlor, I went immediately to my room. I had not been there long, however, when a servant was sent up, saying that "Mrs. Lansing wished me to come down and play." This was an ordeal which I greatly dreaded. I trembled violently as I descended to the parlor, which was nearly full of visitors.

"Miss Lee, ladies," said Mrs. Lansing, at the same time motioning toward the music stool as she expected to occupy.

There was a film before my eyes as I took my post and nervously turned over the leaves of a music book. I had heard much of stage fright, and sure am I that never did poor mortal suffer more from an attack of that nature than I did during the few moments that I sat there, trying to recall something familiar, something which I knew I could play. At last, when the patience of the company seemed nearly exhausted, I dashed off at random, playing parts of two or three different tunes, changing the key as many times, using a loud pedal when I should have used the soft, and at last ending with the most horrid discord to which my ears ever listened. The audience were, undoubtedly, thunderstruck; for they spoke not for the space of a minute; and, with a feeling of desperation, I was about to make a second effort, hoping thereby to retrieve my character, when Mrs. Lansing said, in a cold, sarcastic voice, "That will do, Miss Lee; we are perfectly satisfied." Then, turning to a haughty-looking young lady who sat by the window, she continued, "Come, Miss Porter, you certainly can't refuse to favor us now."

With a very consequential air, for which I could not blame her, Miss Porter took my place, and, without any apparent effort, killed my poor performance outright; for she executed admirably some of the most difficult music. When she had finished the ladies rose to go, Mrs. Lansing following them to the door and whispering something about "her being humbugged again."

When she returned to the room I stole a glance at her face, which was very red, and indicative of anything but good will toward me. I felt the hot tears rising; but when, with a bang, she closed the piano, and turning toward me, demanded "how long I had taken music lessons," I forced them back, and answered promptly, "Five quarters."

"Only five quarters?" she repeated in evident amazement. "Why, Anna has taken three years, and she wouldn't consider herself competent to teach, even were she poor and obliged to do so."

"I, at least, never intended to deceive you," said I. "I told you in my letter that I was not an accomplished musician, and still you consented to employ me."

I was ostensibly upon trial; and whoever has been in a similar situation will readily understand that I could not, of course, do myself justice. With Mrs. Lansing's prying eyes continually upon me, I really acted as though I were half-witted; and by the close of the second day I myself began to doubt the soundness of my mind, wondering why the folks at home had never discovered my stupidity. Continual excitement kept my cheeks in a constant glow, while the remainder of my face was quite pale, and

several times, in their mother's presence, the children told me "how handsome I was!" This annoyed her—and on the morning of the third day she informed me that she would defray my expenses back to Massachusetts, where I could tell them I was too young to suit her; adding, that I might as well go the next morning. This was a death blow to my hopes, and so violent was the shock that I could not even weep. Hal and Jesse were furious, declaring I should not go; and when I convinced them that I must, they insisted upon my teaching that day, at all events.

To this I consented; and as Mrs. Lansing had now no object in watching me, she absented herself from the school room entirely, leaving me to do as I pleased. The consequence was that my benumbed faculties awoke again to life, and everything which, for the last ten days, I seemed to have forgotten, came back to me; while even the children noticed how differently I appeared.

CHAPTER XVI.

The day was drawing to a close. The children's lessons were over, the last I was to hear. Their books were piled away, awaiting the arrival of my successor, and at my request I was left in the school room alone—alone with my grief. Through the open window I heard the shouts of the children. An hour went by, and then in the hall I heard the voice of Jesse, and the words she uttered sent an electric thrill through my nerves, and brought me to my feet, for they were, "Come this way, Uncle Dick. I reckon she's in the school room."

The next moment he stood before me, the dark man, scanning me curiously, but still without anything like rudeness in his gaze. A bright, beautiful smile broke over his strongly marked features, and I felt as if a gleam of sunlight had shone for an instant over my pathway. Taking my hand in his, he bid Jesse leave us, as he wished to see me alone. She started to obey, but when she reached the door, she turned back and asked him to stoop down, whispered in his ear, loudly enough for me to hear, "I want you to like her."

"Of course I shall," he replied, and again that smile broke over his face. I did not expect him to recognize me, for with the exception of the night at the theater he had never fairly seen my features. When I spoke, however, and he heard the sound of my voice, he started and looked me more fully in the face, but whatever his thoughts might have been, he seemed to be satisfied, for he was mistaken, and seating himself at my side, he commenced conversing with me as familiarly as if he had known me all my life. Gradually our conversation turned upon books, and ere I was aware of it I passed through what I now know to have been a pretty thorough examination of all the branches which Mrs. Lansing had wished me to teach.

"You play, I believe," I would like to hear you," he said at last, laying his hand on my shoulder, as if he would lead me to the parlor.

Instantly the blood rushed to my face, for since the night of my disgrace I had not touched the piano, neither did I wish to again. So I tried to excuse myself, and when he insisted, I finally said, with my eyes full of tears, "Please excuse me, sir, for I can't play. I failed before your sister, and I shall do the same before you."

"No you won't," he replied, at the same time drawing my arm within his and leading me toward the door. "You have nothing to fear, Miss Lee."

He spoke as one having full authority to do as he pleased, and I fearfully felt that though nominally Mrs. Lansing's mistress there, he, in reality, was the leader, the head, whose bidding every one obeyed. At last, when I thought his patience was nearly exhausted, I wiped my eyes, and starting up, said, "You have made me very happy, Mr. Delafeld, for I could not have borne the disgrace of being sent home as incompetent. I can play for you now, of for Mrs. Lansing, either."

And the result proved that I was right; for I exceeded my own expectations, and was astonished at myself.

"Angeline," said he, in a slightly commanding voice, as that lady looked curiously in at the door, "Angeline, come here," and she crossed over to his side, where he detained her by placing his arm about her waist.

For a moment then I wavered, for though I could not see, I could feel the haughty gaze of the large black eyes, which I knew were bent upon me.

"You have done well, Miss Lee," he said, when at last I arose from the instrument, at the same time playfully touching my cheeks, which were burning with feverish excitement.

That night, after I had retired to my room, Halbert and Jesse came to the door, requesting permission to come in. I admitted them, when Jesse, jumping into my lap, said, "Oh, I'm so glad you are going to stay. Hal says so."

"Yes," put in Hal, "Uncle Dick told me that you mustn't be sent away, for you were a heap better scholar than she had represented you to be."

When I went down to the breakfast room next morning, Mrs. Lansing greeted me rather coldly, and appeared slightly embarrassed. I had purposely donned my traveling dress, for though Mr. Delafeld had said I was to stay, I felt that she, too, must do the same ere I had a right to remain. The sight of my dress seemed to annoy her, for it brought to her cheeks two bright red spots while we were at breakfast. When it was over, and the children had gone out, I very composedly asked her "how long before the stage would call for me."

Turning her flashing black eyes upon me, she said, "Do you mean to insult me, Miss Lee? The stage has been gone an hour. I supposed you knew you were to remain."

"Mr. Delafeld intimated as much," I answered; "but my engagement was with you, not him, and until I hear from you that I am expected to stay, I do not of course feel at liberty to do so."

She brightened up perceptibly, and after saying something about Richard's meddling in her affairs, replied, "I presume you were embarrassed when you

first came, and so could not appear to advantage; and as my brother thinks you are a tolerably fair scholar, I have decided to keep you."

I bowed in acquiescence, and she continued, "There is something, however, which I must first say to you; but as this is not the proper place, you will go with me to my room."

I complied with her request, and closing the door she began with a long preamble as to the proper way for a young lady to conduct herself in the presence of gentlemen, especially those who were every way her superiors. "For instance," said she, "there's my brother Richard, who is rather noted for his familiar, affectionate manner toward the ladies. As long as he confines himself to his equals I do not so much mind it; but when he lavishes his attentions upon my governesses, I think it wrong, for he might, you know, raise hopes which of course you never could realize. Miss Montrose, of whom you have heard us speak, will probably be home this summer, and then his time will be occupied with her. I do not think he will ever marry any one, but if he does, it will undoubtedly be Ada."

That night I cried myself to sleep, half wishing I had never come to Cedar Grove, for I knew Mrs. Lansing would prove an exacting, unreasonable mistress; and when Ada came home, my situation, I thought, would be anything but agreeable. I was surprised when, the next morning, in the presence of his maid, Mr. Delafeld handed me a handsome bouquet.

Mrs. Lansing's face, which had been unusually placid and serene, now looked cloudy and disturbed; but she said nothing; neither did she ever again make any allusion to the flowers which so frequently came to me from Magnolia Grove. I saw how anxious she appeared for Ada's return, however, and how much interest Mr. Delafeld, too, seemed to take in her, and I felt sure that matters were amicably arranged, and that for once rumor was right in saying that Magnolia Grove would, in the autumn, be graced by the presence of a mistress. Mr. Delafeld had been making some repairs, and when I had taken to be there with Jesse, he had chained me through his library into a pleasant, airy room, which he was fitting up with great elegance.

"This," said he, laughingly, "I design as the boudoir of Mrs. Delafeld, when I shall be fortunate enough to boast such an appendage to my household; and as a woman's taste is supposed to be superior to that of men, I want your opinion. How do you like it? Do you think it would suit my wife—if I had one?"

Of course he meant Ada, and in fancy I saw her reclining upon the luxurious lounges, or gazing out upon the vine-wreathed piazza and wealth of flowers which greeted my view when I looked from the large bay window. For an instant I dared not trust my voice to speak, and when at last I did so, I am sure it must have trembled, for he came to my side and looked me earnestly in the face, while he smiled at my answer.

"It ought to suit her, unless her home heretofore has been Paradise."

After that I had not the least doubt of his engagement with Ada, and I began seriously to think of going back to Sunny Bank to take charge of a select school which was about to be opened there.

CHAPTER XVII.

Ada was daily expected, the vessel in which she had sailed having landed at New York, and numerous preparations in hand for her arrival were in progress at Cedar Grove, where she was evidently regarded as a person of consequence. The best chamber in the house was appropriated for her use; Mr. Delafeld himself taking much interest in the arrangement of its furniture, and bringing over each morning fresh bouquets of flowers, which, in costly vases, adorned the apartment. Every one seemed anxious and expectant, save Jesse and Halbert, the former of whom did not wish her to come, as she took up so much of Uncle Dick's time, while the latter openly avowed his dislike, saying he wished she'd stay in Europe always.

As for myself, though there was no particular reason why I should do so, I dreaded her arrival, and when at last word came to the school room that she was in the parlor, and the children must come down to see her, I stole out into the garden, in order that I might put off the interview with her as long as possible. I knew I must meet her at the supper table, and so after a time I went up to my room to dress, donning a plain white gown, while the ladies had been told to come better than I could else I could wear. Before my toilet was finished, little Jesse came in and insisted upon twining among my curls a few simple buds, which, she said, looked "mighty nice," adding, as she stepped back a pace or two to witness the effect, "I think you are a heap prettier than Ada; but Uncle Dick don't 'cause I asked him, and he said, 'Of course Ada was the handsomest.'"

Hal says how he's her beau, and I reckon he is, for he kissed her like fury."

"He kisses everybody, doesn't he?" I asked; and she replied, "Mighty nice everybody but you. I never seen him kiss you; and when I asked him why, he said you wouldn't let him—wouldn't you?"

"It wouldn't be proper," I said, smiling down upon the little fairy, who, poised on one foot, was whirling in circles, and then looking up into my face with her soft, dreamy eyes.

At that moment the supper bell rang, and bounding away, she left me alone. For full five minutes I waited, trying to summon sufficient courage to go down, and at last chiding myself for my weakness, I started for the dining room. My footsteps were light, as they evidently were not aware of my approach, for they were talking of me, and as I reached the door, I heard Jesse, who was giving Ada a description of her teacher, say, "Why, she's the prettiest person in the world, for she won't even let Uncle Dick kiss her."

Ada joined in the general laugh; and at the same time lifting her large, languid eyes, she saw me, and started slightly. I fancied, as she recognized me, "She had changed since I saw her last, and her face now wore a weary, faded look, while the dark circle beneath her eyelids told of late hours and heated rooms."

"Miss Lee—Miss Montrose," said Mrs. Lansing, and the proud Ada bowed haughtily to the humble governess who, with heightened color, took her accustomed seat at the table.

"You have seen each other before, I believe," said Mr. Delafeld, looking curiously at both of us, while Mrs. Lansing, in such surprise, exclaimed, "See each other! Where, pray?"

I waited for Ada to answer, and after staring at me a moment, she replied, quite indifferently, "Miss Lee's face does seem familiar, and if I mistake not, I met her once or twice in Boston"—and this was all she said; if I except a glance, half entreating, which she threw at me from beneath her long, drooping lashes. This glance I did not then understand, but I now know it to have been prompted by a friend lest I should tell of her engagement with Herbert Langley, and thus betray her to Mr. Delafeld, to whom, it seems, she had positively decided the whole, solemnly assuring him that there had never been between them anything more serious than a mere friendly acquaintance.

"If I only knew she would never tell," said Ada to herself that night; "but she will, accidentally if not intentionally. Low-bred people like her are always bold, and as she becomes better acquainted with me, she may possibly say something to me about Herbert in the presence of Mr. Delafeld, who will question her, perhaps, and thus learn the whole. So I'll be prepared. She's nothing but a poor governess, and my word will be preferred to hers, provided I first give her the character of deceiver."

(To be continued.)

IDEAL CAMPING GROUNDS.

A Land of Many Wild Beasts, Game and Sunshine.

In Florida the country is divided into hammocks, prairies, open and cypress swamps, liveoak woods, palmetto islands and the endless wastes of stunted pine land. Hammocks are thickly wooded places with rich soil, but inaccessible owing to the dense tangle of vines and scrub. The shooting is good if you will search out the black bears, wildcats and other animals hiding in the jungles.

A Florida prairie is a restricted, low, sandy flat with a thin, irregular scattering of poor grass. Here and there are small shallow pools around which birds flock in immense numbers. Deer, wild pigs (descendants of the domestic pig) as well as coons and other "varmints," frequent these prairies; they are the feeding places for the stately whooping crane, which is a vegetarian by nature; and sometimes turkeys feed along the edges.

The open swamps, which form a considerable part of Florida, especially of the southern half, are full of water-fowl; but the finest shooting, with gun or camera, is in the cypress swamps. These are very abundant. Each of the smaller ones is a pond, frequently seven or eight feet deep, surrounded by a belt of cypress trees and a scant growth of myrtle and other bushes. On the outer edge of this belt mangrove trees are interspersed with the cypress, while beyond is a flat, bare strip of land, anywhere from 50 to 400 feet wide, and usually bordered by palmetto and pine. Some of these cypress swamps are of immense size, one being, I believe, more than forty miles long. In them are found every animal and bird known to Florida.

Usually palmetto "islands" exist in the neighborhood of cypress swamps—slightly above the level of the surrounding country, and therefore well adapted for camping sites. The cabbage palmetto affords shade, kindling, bed and food. The liveoak country has little to recommend it, except that it offers the most beautiful of camping sites and abundant bedding in the shape of Spanish moss. The wood is scarcely suitable for a campfire, as its smoke inflames the eyes to a painful degree.

With the choice of such different kinds of country, a winter climate as good as can be had, fishing and shooting in abundance, almost endless opportunities for the camera-hunter, and boating, riding and bathing to suit every one—it is a wonder, indeed, says Country Life in America, that more people do leave the bitter cold of the North for this land where nearly every winter day is a day of sunshine.

How Did the Turkeys Know?

A Virginia farmer tells a story which seems to indicate that turkeys are not as senseless creatures as they appear to be. "One night recently," he says, "myself and my wife were out driving. As I was putting up the horses after returning home I noticed my turkeys were not roosting as usual in the big buttonwood tree by the barn. Instead, they were perched on the fence posts and in the limbs of other trees."

"It struck me as mighty funny, as turkeys on the place had roosted in that tree ever since I could remember. That night about midnight a hard wind and rain storm came up and the old buttonwood blew down. Now, how did those turkeys know that tree was doomed? At sundown there was no sign of a storm, and the buttonwood was fully fifty years old and apparently as staunch as ever."

Millionaire Appeals from 1-cent Fine.
Fred Herrick, a millionaire lumber manufacturer of Birmingham, Ala., has appealed from a one-cent fine imposed in the police court on a charge of refusing to pay a restaurant bill. Mr. Herrick went into a cafe and ordered lunch with cold salad. The salad was brought to him with dressing and he refused to pay 15 cents for it. His arrest and the one-cent fine followed and Herrick says that he will appeal to the Supreme Court before he will pay it.

Many Languages Spoken.

Probably the most cosmopolitan city in the world is Singapore, where the British Bible Society sells the scriptures in seventy-five languages. Nearly forty languages and dialects are spoken among the 600 boys of the Anglo-Chinese college in that city.

It's downright to fudge there is something wrong with the woman who talks only when she has something to say.

TARIFF HELD SACRED

PRESIDENT FEARS RUIN IF REVISION IS MADE.

Trade Cannot Stand Changes in Schedules Often—Protection Necessary to Maintain Prosperity of Country—Free Trade No Cure for Trust Evil.

Following is the full text of the President's Minneapolis speech:
"My Fellow Citizens: At the special session of the Senate held in March the Cuban reciprocity treaty was ratified. When this treaty goes into effect it will confer substantial economic benefits alike upon Cuba because of the widening of her market in the United States and upon the United States because of the equal widening and the progressive control it will give to our people in the Cuban market."

"This treaty is beneficial to both parties and justifies itself on several grounds. In the first place we offer to Cuba her natural market. We can confer upon her a benefit which no other nation can confer; and for the very reason that we have started her as an independent republic and that we are rich, prosperous and powerful, it behooves us to stretch out a helping hand to our feeble younger sister."

"In the next place it widens the market for our products, both the products of the farm and certain of our manufactures, and it is therefore in the interest of our farmers, manufacturers, merchants and wage-workers."

"Finally the treaty was not merely warranted, but demanded, apart from all other considerations, by the enlightened consideration of our foreign policy. More and more in the future we must occupy a preponderant position in the waters and along the coasts in the region south of us; not a position of control over the republics of the South, but of control of the military situation so as to avoid any possible complications in the future."

"Under the Platt amendment Cuba agreed to give us certain naval stations on her coast. The Navy Department decided that we needed but two and we have specified where these two are to be. President Palma has concluded an agreement giving them to us—an agreement which the Cuban legislative body will doubtless soon ratify. In other words, the republic of Cuba has assumed a special relation to our international political system, under which she gives us our posts of defense and we are morally bound to extend to her in a degree the benefit of our own economic system."

"From every standpoint of wise and enlightened home and foreign policy the ratification of the Cuban treaty marked a step of substantial progress in the growth of our nation toward greatness at home and abroad."

"Equally important was the action on the tariff upon products of the Philippines. We gave them a reduction of 25 per cent and would have given them a reduction of 25 per cent more had it not been for the opposition in the hurried closing days of the last session of certain gentlemen who, by the way, have been representing themselves both as peculiarly solicitous for the interests of the Philippine people and as special champions of the lowering of tariff duties. There is a distinctly humorous side to the fact that the reduction of duties which would benefit Cuba and the Philippines as well as ourselves was antagonized chiefly by those who in theory have been fond of proclaiming themselves the advanced guardians of the oppressed nationalities in the islands affected and the ardent advocates of the reduction of duties generally; but who instantly took violent ground against the practical steps to accomplish either purpose."

"Moreover, a law was enacted putting an end to the free trade and completely removing the duties on all other kinds of coal for one year."

"We are now in a condition of prosperity unparalleled not merely in our own history but in the history of any other nation. This prosperity is deep rooted and stands on a firm basis because it is due to the fact that the average American has in him the stuff out of which victors are made in the great industrial contests of the present day, just as in the great military contests of the past, and because he is now able to use and develop his qualities to best advantage under our well-established economic system. We are winning leadership among the nations of the world because our people are able to keep their high average of individual citizenship and to show their mastery in the hard, complex, pushing life of the age."

"There will be fluctuations from time to time in our prosperity, but it will continue to grow just so long as we keep up this high average of individual citizenship and permit it to work out its own salvation under proper economic legislation."

Defense Policy of Protection.

"The present phenomenal prosperity has been won under a tariff which was made in accordance with certain fixed and definite principles, the most important of which is an avowed determination to protect the interests of the American producer, business man, wage-worker and farmer alike. The general tariff policy, to which, without regard to changes in detail, I believe this country is irrevocably committed, is fundamentally based upon ample recognition of the difference between the cost of production—that is, the cost of labor—here and abroad and the need to see to it that our laws shall in no event afford advantage in our own market to foreign industries over American industries, to foreign capital over American capital, to foreign labor over our own labor."

"This country has and this country needs better paid, better educated, better fed and better clothed workmen, of a higher type than are to be found in any foreign country. It has and it needs a higher, more vigorous and more prosperous type of citizenry of the soil than is possessed by any other country. The business men, the merchants and manufacturers and the managers of the transportation interests show the same superiority when compared with men of their type abroad."

"The events of the last few years have shown how skillfully the leaders of American industry use in international business competition the mighty industrial weapons forged for them by the resources of our country, the wisdom of our laws and the skill, the inventive genius and the administrative capacity of our people."

"It is, of course, a mere truism to say that we want to use everything in our power to foster the welfare of our entire body, politic. In other words, we need to treat the tariff as a business proposition from the standpoint of the interests of the country as a whole and not with reference to the temporary needs of any political party. It is almost as necessary that our policy should be stable as that it should be wise."

"A nation like ours could not long stand the ruinous policy of readjusting its business to radical changes in the tariff at short intervals, especially when, as now, owing to the immense extent and variety of our products, the tariff schedules carry rates of duty on thousands of different articles."

"Sweeping and violent changes in such a tariff, touching so vitally the interests of all of us, embracing agriculture, labor, manufactures and commerce, would be fatal to any event and they would be fatal to our present well-being if approached on the theory that the principle of the protective tariff was to be abandoned. The business world—that is, the entire American world—cannot afford, if it has any regard for its own welfare, even to consider the advisability of abandoning the present system."

"Yet, on the other hand, where the industrial conditions so frequently change, as with us must of necessity be the case, it is a matter of prime importance that we should be able from time to time to adopt our economic policy to the changed conditions. Our aim should be to preserve the policy of a protective tariff, in which the nation as a whole has acquiesced, and yet wherever and whenever necessary to change the duties in particular paragraphs or schedules as matters of legislative detail, if such change is demanded by the interests of the nation as a whole."

"In making any readjustment there are certain important considerations which cannot be disregarded. If a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering it may be better to endure some inconveniences and inequalities for a time than by making changes to risk causing disturbance and perhaps paralysis in the industries and business of the country."

"The fact that the change in a given rate of duty may be thought desirable does not settle the question whether it is advisable to make the change immediately."

"Every tariff deals with duties on thousands of articles arranged in hundreds of paragraphs and in many schedules. These duties affect a vast number of interests which are often conflicting. If necessary for our welfare then, of course, Congress must consider the question of changing the law as a whole or changing any given rates of duty, but we must remember that whenever even a single schedule is considered some interests will appear to demand a change in almost every schedule in the law, and when it comes to upsetting the schedules generally the effect upon the business interests of the country would be ruinous."

Tariff Change Can Not Curb Trusts.

"One point we must steadily keep in mind. The question of tariff revision, speaking broadly, stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the trusts. No change in tariff duties can have any substantial effect in solving the so-called trust problem. Certain great trusts or great corporations are wholly unaffected by the tariff. Practically all the others that are of any importance have as a matter of fact numbers of smaller American competitors; and of course a change in the tariff which would work injury to the large corporation would work not merely injury but destruction to its smaller competitors; and equally, of course, such a change would mean disaster to all the wage-workers connected with either the large or the small corporations."

"From the standpoint of those interested in the solution of the trust problem such a change would therefore merely mean that the trusts would be free of the competition of its weaker American competitors and thrown into competition with foreign competitors, and that the first effort to meet this new competition would be made by cutting down wages and would therefore be primarily at the cost of labor."

"In the case of some of our greatest trusts such a change might confer upon them a positive benefit. Speaking broadly, it is evident that the changes in the tariff will affect the trusts for good or for evil simply as they affect the whole country. The tariff affects trusts only as it affects all other interests. It makes all these interests, large or small, profitable, and its benefits can be taken from the large only under penalty of taking them from the small also."

"To sum up, then, we must as a people approach a matter of such prime economic importance as the tariff from the standpoint of our business needs. We cannot afford to become fossilized or to fail to recognize the fact that as the needs of the country change it may be necessary to meet these new needs by changing certain features of our tariff laws. Still less can we afford to fail to recognize the further fact that these changes must not be made until the need for them outweighs the disadvantages which may result, and when it becomes necessary to make them they should be made with full recognition of the need of stability in our economic system and of keeping unchanged the principle of that system which has now become a settled policy in our national life."

"We have prospered marvellously at home. As a nation we stand in the very forefront in the giant international industrial competition of the day. We cannot afford by any freak of folly to forfeit the position to which we have thus triumphantly attained."

Sorry He Spoke.

"Oh, we have some very strong men in England," boasted the new arrival from London.

"How strong are they?" queried the American citizen.

"Oh, I've seen them lift cannons, trucks and even cars."

"Indeed. Then it is strange that none of them can lift such a small object as the yacht cup."

Facts in the Case.

Husband (reading)—"Old Mr. Hoppson was buried yesterday."

Wife—"Why, is he really dead?"

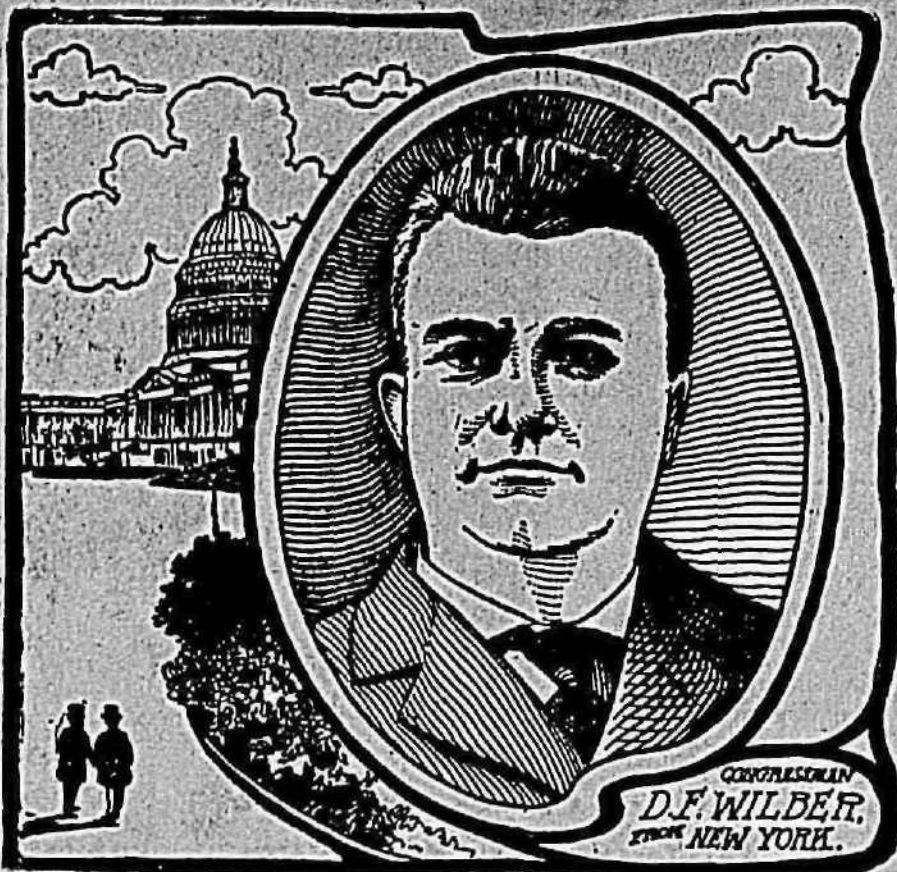
Husband (sarcastically)—"The paper doesn't really say whether he is dead or not. It simply states that he was buried."

Old papers for sale at this office.

CONGRESSMAN WILBER SAYS

[To the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., of Columbus, O.]

"Pe-ru-na is All You Claim for It."



Congressman D. F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y., writes:

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—Persuaded by a friend I have tried your remedy and I have almost fully recovered after the use of a few bottles. I am fully convinced that Pe-ru-na is all you claim for it, and I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with catarrhal trouble."—David F. Wilber.

Pe-ru-na a Preventive and Cure for Colds.

Mr. C. F. Given, of New York, writes: "I have for years past been very sure to catch a severe cold which was hard to throw off, and which would leave after-effects on my constitution the most of the winter."

"Last winter I was advised to try Pe-ru-na, and within five days the cold was broken up and in five days more I was a well man. I recommended it to several of my friends and all speak the highest praise for it. There is nothing like Pe-ru-na for catarrhal affections. It is well nigh infallible as a cure, and I gladly endorse it."—C. F. Given.

A Prominent Singer Saved from Loss of Voice.

Mr. Julian Weiss, 175 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., is corresponding secretary of The Sangerist, of New York; is the leading second bass of the Sangerist, the largest German singing society of New York and also the oldest.

WORK ON ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Buildings Will Make a Good Display at Dedication Services.

When President Roosevelt and former President Cleveland dedicate the St. Louis world's fair they and the collection of distinguished foreign and native officials who accompany them surely will be astonished at the advanced condition of things.

The physical progress made is astonishing, and so far as the matter of buildings is concerned, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, one year in advance of its opening, is manifestly ahead of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago at the same period.

Half a dozen great buildings already are under roof, and there is the familiar wilderness of pine timbers, so well remembered by those who were connected with the building of the Chicago fair, Domes, and towers, and spires, and minarets, and battlements are all in sight from the grand terrace, and many of these constructions already are completely covered with staff.

The larger buildings of the St. Louis fair are in a fan-shaped plot of ground, the handle being just where the great festival hall is to arise, from the front of which will dash down a series of cascades 70 feet in height and more than 1,000 feet in diameter.

It is from this point of vantage, over which one can look at the course of two miles of lagoons completely inclosing two of the great buildings, that President Roosevelt and his scarcely less distinguished predecessor in the White House will have their first satisfying glimpse of the future glories of the St. Louis exposition. The lagoons are not there, of course, and there is no water in sight, the cascades being as yet largely an architectural dream represented by certain poorly defined terraces cropping out on the side of the hill. But there is an abundance of good architecture to look at, however, and the dedication ceremonies at the end of this month are expected to create a great boom for the St. Louis exposition.

The exact centennial of the purchase of the Louisiana territory from France is April 30 of this year, and this is to be the date for the actual dedication ceremony. Altogether three days will be taken up, the first being devoted entirely to the dedication. Cardinal Gibbons will make the invocation, the palaces of the exposition will be presented by President Francis, of the exposition company, to President Carter, of the government commission, who in turn will offer them formally to President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt will make the official dedication of the exposition buildings, but the formal dedicatory address will be delivered by Grover Cleveland.

For the second day there is to be a grand reception, the like of which St. Louis never saw before, to be given to the members of the diplomatic corps at Washington. The corner stones of the foreign buildings will be laid at this time, and there will be further military parades and receptions, daylight fireworks, a concert of 2,000 voices, and similar events, while at night there is to be an extraordinary display of fireworks. Having thus disposed of the national and foreign features of the exposition, the third day is to be purely domestic. Invitations have been sent to the governors of all the States, and most of them will attend with their staffs, at which time there will be a joint and picturesque ceremony in the laying of the corner stones of all the state buildings.

TRUSTS GET A HARD RAP.

Hundreds of Concerns Wiped Out by New Jersey Proclamation.

New Jersey, having sworn a large crop of indigestible, wind-inflated securities, is now beginning the harvest. Governor Franklin Murphy has issued his annual proclamation, forcibly dissolving those trusts and corporations organized under the laws of the State which have not paid their annual tax.

No fewer than 927 of these creations of the Commonwealth, capitalized in the aggregate at \$299,000,000, are scheduled for extinction, and with their dissolution is destroyed the fond hopes of thousands of stockholders. The following table will give some idea of the collapse of these mushroom concerns:

Dissolved by proclamation:

No.	Capital.
1901-1902	\$49,000,000
1903-1907	\$2,000,000
1908-1909	\$230,000,000

Appointed—Assets of:

No.	Capital.
127	\$41,000,000
Pending—	\$274,000,000
83	\$1,131,000

Since the State set up its corporation incubator some years ago it has managed to create out of thin air 18,370 foreign and about 2,000 domestic companies. There are all kinds of wrecks in the list, and their debris is scattered pretty generally over the United States and Alaska. Mining companies, bologna trusts, railroad corporations, steamship lines and corn cure creations are intermingled indiscriminately. Some were formed in good faith, but met with reverses. Others were conceived in fraud, continued in dishonesty, and their fate is welcomed by their promoters and officers.

Prior to this year the largest number of corporations dissolved at one time by the Governor's proclamation was one year ago. There were then 687 names on the list, but they were capitalized for only \$62,000,000. In one year, therefore, the financial importance of the annual calamity has increased fourfold. In 1901 the number of corporations dissolved was 640, and they were capitalized at \$40,000,000.

These figures, though they are startling, do not tell the whole story of the State's whirlwind harvest. There are two other ways in which the corporations have met or are meeting their fate. During the past year, and especially during the months since Jan. 1, there has been an astonishing rush to both the State Court of Chancery and to the United States Courts for the appointment of receivers for corporations alleged to be and which generally are insolvent.

Between April 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, receivers have been appointed for 127 corporations, capitalized at \$274,000,000. One of these, the National Asphalt Company, has actually issued \$10,529,454 in stock, and another, the National Salt Company, has issued \$12,000,000 in stock. These applications for receivers are increasing month after month. There are thirty-eight in the State courts alone.

Peons and Mexican beggars were showered with gold coins by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his wife, who left a gold-trail behind them as they traveled.

Secure a Free Home in the Fertile Wheat Fields of Western Canada.

To the Editor: The emigration of well-to-do farmers from the United States to the Canadian Northwest has assumed such proportions that organized efforts are now being made by interested persons and corporations to stem the tide. The efforts are being initiated chiefly by railway and real estate interests in the States from which the bulk of the emigration takes place. The movement of population has taken from numerous States thousands of persons whose presence along railways in these States made business for the transportation companies. The movement has also become so widely known that it has prevented the settlement of vacant lands along these lines, parties who might have located there being attracted to the free and more fertile lands of Canada. The result of the movement has been that the railway companies not only see the vacant lands along their lines remain vacant, but they also see hundreds of substantial farmers who have helped provide business for these railways move away and so cease their contributions. The farmers have moved to Canada because they were convinced that it would be to their financial interest to do so. In moving they have been inconsiderate enough to place their own financial interests before those of the financial interests of the railway corporations.

In addition to the railway corporations, real estate dealers are working to stem the flow of emigrants. Of course every emigrant who goes to Canada means the loss of commissions on land deals by real estate dealers. Now a person has to know what the interests are that are trying to stop the flow to know what motives are influencing their course. The emigration means financial loss to railway corporations and to real estate men. These interests therefore are not directing their opposition efforts out of any love for the departing emigrants or out of any high patriotic motives, either. They are doing so purely from selfish interests. It is a matter of dollars and cents with them. They are so patriotic, they are so consumed by love for their fellow citizens, that they want to prevent these fellow citizens going to Canada and getting free farms of the best wheat land in the world; and instead they want to make them stay on high-priced farms in the United States, where they will continue to pour money into the pockets of these railways and real estate men.

One of the methods employed by these interests to stem the tide is the distribution of matter to newspapers, painting Canada in the darkest colors. These articles emanate chiefly from a bureau in St. Louis. They are sent out at frequent intervals for simultaneous publication. A writer is employed at a high salary to prepare the matter.

Moreover, statements absolutely at variance with the truth have lately been published broadcast. These appear chiefly in what purport to be letters from persons who are alleged to have gone to Canada and become disaffected with it. Only a few of such have been published, and the contain statements that are absurd in their falsity. Whether the parties whose names appear in connection with these letters have ever been to Canada, and if so, their history while there, is to be thoroughly looked into. The discovery of the motive of the interests who are engineering the opposition, may prove illuminating. In the meantime, however, it may be pointed out that only a few of such letters have appeared, but since 1897 over 87,000 American settlers have gone to the Canadian West. Can any reasonable person suppose for a moment that if Canada was one character as bad as represented in these letters, the 87,000 Americans now there would remain in the country; or, if the Canadian West had not proved the truth of all that was claimed for it, the papers of every State in the American Northwest would not be filled with letters saying so? Imagine 87,000 aggressive Americans deceived and not making short shrift of their deceivers. The fact is, the 87,000 are well satisfied and are encouraging their friends to follow them.

Anyone who sees any of these disparaging letters should remember that it is railway and real estate interests who have from purely selfish reasons organized a campaign to stem the flow to Canada. If Canada were half as bad as represented there would be no need of such an organization. The fact that such exists is of itself a magnificent tribute to Canada. Finally, it should not be forgotten that the letters published are brimful of false-



The Ills of Women Act upon the Nerves like a Firebrand.

The relation of woman's nerves and generative organs is very close; consequently nine tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency, "the blues," sleeplessness, and nervous irritability of women arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Herein we prove conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will quickly relieve all this trouble.

Details of a Severe Case Cured in Eau Claire, Wis.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been ailing from female trouble for the past five years. About a month ago I was taken with nervous prostration, accompanied at certain times before menstruation with fearful headaches. I read one of your books, and finding many testimonials of the beneficial effects of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, experienced by lady sufferers, I commenced its use and am happy to state that after using a few bottles I feel like a new woman, aches and pains all gone. I am recommending your medicine to many of my friends, and I assure you that you have my hearty thanks for your valuable preparation which has done so much good. I trust all suffering women will use your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. MINNIE TIEZ, 620 First Ave., Eau Claire, Wis. (May 28, 1901).

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it soothes, strengthens, heals and tones up the delicate female organism. It is a positive cure for all kinds of female complaints; that bearing down feeling, backache, displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and is invaluable during the change of life, all of which may help to cause nervous prostration.

Read what Mrs. Day says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I will write you a few lines to let you know of the benefit I have received from taking your remedy. I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration, backache, sick headache, painful menstruation, pain in the stomach after eating, and constipation. I often thought I would lose my mind. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was soon feeling like a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly. It does all that it is recommended to do, and more. I hope that every one who suffers as I did will give Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies a trial."—MRS. MARIE DAY, Eleanor, Pa. (March 25, 1901).

Free Medical Advice to Women.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women to write to her for advice. You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor—your letter will be seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Another Case of Nervous Prostration Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Allow me to express to you the benefit I have derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Before I started to take it I was on the verge of nervous prostration. Could not sleep nights, and I suffered dreadfully from indigestion and headache. I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's wonderful medicine, and began its use, which immediately restored my health. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering women."—MRS. BERTIE E. DEBRINS, 254 Lapidge St., San Francisco, Cal. (May 21, 1901).

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

hoods and that 87,000 satisfied Americans in the Canadian West constitute a living proof that such is the case. The Canadian Government Agent, whose name appears in advertisement elsewhere in this paper, is authorized to give all information as to rates, and available lands in Western Canada.

Ingenuity. Mamma—Why, Mabel, you are putting your stockings on wrong side out! Mabel—Well, mamma, I has to. They's a hole on the ozer side!

Always look for this trade mark: "The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind." The stoves without smoke, ashes or heat. Make comfortable cooking.

Each year one-third of the American when crop is consumed abroad.

JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR makes top of the market butter.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stage, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

B. N. U. No. 10-1003



Libby's Natural Flavor Food Products

These delicious preparations allow of all sorts of impromptu spreads without the impromptu appearance, and permit the hostess to enjoy rather than slave. Our booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," free to housekeepers. Libby's Atlas of the World, containing 32 new maps, published expressly for us by the largest map and atlas publishers in America, is ready now. Indexed, and gives new maps of Africa, South America, the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and is of as much practical use as any atlas published. We mail it to any address for 5 two-cent stamps.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago The World's Greatest Caterers

WESTERN CANADA Attracting more attention than any other district in the world. "THE GRANARY OF THE WORLD." "THE LAND OF SUNSHINE."

The NATURAL FEEDING GROUNDS FOR STOCK Area under Cows is 1,000,000 Acres. Acreage 1900-1901, 117,000, 754 Bushels.

Abundance of Water; Fuel, Plentiful. Cheap Building Material; Good Grass for pastures and hay, a fertile soil, a sufficient rainfall, and a climate giving an assured and adequate season of growth. Homestead lands of 160 Acres Free, the largest being sold at \$10.00 per acre. Close to Churches, Schools, and Railroad at all settled districts.

Send for Atlas and other literature to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. Broughton, 400 College Bldg., Chicago, the authorized Canadian Government Agent, who will supply you with certificate giving you reduced railway rates, etc.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE

You can buy of us at wholesale prices and save money. Our 1,000-page catalogue tells the story. We will send it upon receipt of 15 cents. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you?

Montgomery Ward & Co. CHICAGO The house that tells the truth.

FREE TO WOMEN!

To prove the healing and cleansing power of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions a postpaid free. This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince anyone of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it has done in local treatment of female life, curing all inflammation and discharges, wonderful as a cleansing vaginal douche, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, as a mouth wash, and to remove tartar and whiten the teeth. Send to-day; a postal card will do.

Sold by druggists or sent postpaid by us, 50 cents, large box, guaranteed satisfaction.

PAXTINE CO., 218 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Superintendent of Pensions, D. O. (Principal) Department of Pensions Bureau, 375 in civil war, is adjudicating claims, any time.

B. N. U. No. 10-1003

IN writing to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Ask Your Doctor

If he knows of any better laxative and stomach remedy than

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

If he is not prescribing it in his practice, he knows what it is, and if he is honest, he will satisfy you and us with his reply to your question.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

is not sold in bulk, but all druggists sell it in 50c and \$1.00 bottles and refund your money if you receive no benefit. Fair, isn't it?

L. E. Covey, M. D., Savannah, Tenn., writes under date of Aug. 1, 1900: "I have used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in both my own family and in my practice, and unhesitatingly state that I have got better results from it than any other form of pepsin I have used. I consider it a most excellent preparation."

Dr. T. Jones, of Osgood, Mo., writes under date of Oct. 23, 1899: "I have used Syrup Pepsin for some time and find it gives most excellent results. It is one of the best selling preparations I have ever carried in stock. I do not hesitate to recommend it."

Your Money Back If It Don't Benefit You

PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Good Year's Best (Hand-Stitched) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

\$25,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove the above statement.

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for \$3.50 and \$3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for \$4 and \$5.00.

The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces a shoe that is more flexible than any other shoe in the world.

This sales have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority. Why not give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial and save money?

Write to Douglas Shoe Co., 289 N. 3rd St., in Boston: (1) \$2.00; (2) \$2.50; (3) \$3.00; (4) \$3.50.

A gain of \$2,000,456.70 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth \$5.00 Compared with Other Makes.

The best Imported and American leathers, Heil's Patent Gait, Gaiter, Box Gait, Gait, Vici Kite, Corona Gait, and National Knappe, Fast Color System.

Gauillon: name and price stamped on bottom of shoe by mail, the extra. Illus. Catalogue free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKTON, MASS.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH

Druggists, 50 Cts. Apply Balm into each nostril.

KEEPELLE, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SEND MONEY to the nearest mail office. Enclose stamp for postage. W. L. Douglas, Brookton, Mass.



2
MORE
GOOD
ONES



Golden Oak, Quarter
Sawed back \$1.10

Solid Oak, Cane Seat \$1.25

Full Line of Iron Beds, Springs,
and Mattress.

A 1 Barn Paint 65c Gal.

J. C. JAMES, Jr., Antioch, Ill.

Lake Villa Pharmacy

Is Now Open for Business
with a Competent Registered
Druggist in Charge

A FULL LINE OF

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles,
Stationery and Candies.

Best Paints, Oils, White Lead, Putty

CIGARS AND TOBACCO WALL PAPER

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

W. G. BARNSTABLE.

C. G. NELSON

Headquarters for

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes

G. W. Pitkin Co. Celebrated Barn Paint 75c gal.

HARDWARE, FARM MACHINERY

DeVos's Paint, in Ods and Ends, at Cost to Close Out.

Forks, Shovels and Shelf Hardware at Prices
That Are Right

CALL AND GET PRICES ON ANYTHING IN OUR LINE

Lake Villa, Illinois.

THE DORF'S BLACK-DRAUGHT FOR CONSTIPATION

Constipation is nothing more
than a clogging of the bowels
and nothing less than vital stag-
nation or death if not relieved.
If every constipated sufferer
could realize that he is allowing
poisonous filth to remain in his
system, he would soon get relief.
Constipation invites all kind of
contagion. Headaches, bilious-
ness, colds and many other ail-
ments disappear when consti-
pated bowels are relieved. The-
dorff's Black-Draught thoroughly
cleans out the bowels in an easy
and natural manner without the
purging of calomel or other violent
cathartics.

Be sure that you get the origi-
nal Theodorff's Black-Draught,
made by The Chattanooga Medi-
cine Co. Sold by all druggists in
25 cent and \$1.00 packages.

Morgan, Ark., May 25, 1901.
I cannot remember the first time I
drew too highly. I kept it in my house
all the time and have used it for the last
ten years. I never gave my children
any other laxative. I think I could
never be able to work without it
on account of being troubled with
constipation. Your medicine is
all that keeps me up.
C. B. McFARLAND.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

Reports from the New Thunder Mountain
Gold Fields grow steadily better. There will
undoubtedly be a great rush into the district
this year. Last year the news concerning
the new discoveries of free-milling ore had
only begun to leak out and before October
more than 20,000 claims were filed.

From every quarter there will be people
going to Thunder Mountain, and all will
want reliable information as to the best route
and how soon the trail will be open. Many
who cannot go will want to invest in a good
property there, and the time to do that is now
when money is needed for mine equipment.
The Thunder Mountain Gold Mining and
Milling Company has a splendid property of
120 acres, across which there is a tremendous
vein of free-milling ore 30 feet wide and run-
ning right into Rainbow Peak. Mr. Charles
J. Perkins, General Manager of the Company,
spent last summer in the district. He is
now at the Company's eastern offices in New
York, where he will remain until some time
in May purchasing equipment and describing
the property to all who wish to buy shares.
He also possesses full information regarding
the district and makes it a point to answer
all questions about it without charge, so that
all who are interested may write and get this
information free and at first hand.

The Company which Mr. Perkins represents
made its first public offering of stock in
January, and so many subscriptions have been
received that a great deal of the equipment
for the mine has been purchased and prepared
for shipment as soon as the way is opened for
travel.

It is estimated that fully three millions of
dollars of machinery and equipment is now
on the way to Thunder Mountain for various
companies. One of the companies sold stock
a year ago at 50 cents a share and now it is
not to be bought for \$5.00 per share. Thirty
other mines are opened and are getting into
richer ore every day.

The property which this Company owns is
second to none in the district, and the more
one learns about it and its officers the greater
the desire becomes to own some of its stock.
For information regarding it, price of shares,
etc., write to

THUNDER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED GOLD
MINING AND MILLING COMPANY,
New York Life Building, New York City.

Nothing has ever equalled it.
Nothing can ever surpass it.

**Dr. King's
New Discovery**

For CONSUMPTION, Price
50c and \$1.00

A Perfect Cure For All Throat and
Lung Troubles.
Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

Resemblance.

"This is a bust of paper mache."
Visitor—"I say, it he don't look
enough like George Washington to be
his brother."—To an and Country

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff
of Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA.

Miss Helen Richards spent last Friday
in Chicago.

J. O. Mac Lean spent Sunday with his
family here.

Loy and Eva Rowling are enjoying a
fine pony and cart.

Mrs. J. Waters and daughter spent last
week with her sister here.

Mrs. J. O. Mac Lean spent Friday of
last week in Chicago.

Rev. and Mrs. Hay are enjoying a visit
from an aunt from Jacksonville.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Fairman,
Sunday, April 12, a baby boy.

H. J. Murrie moved last week from Mrs.
Van Patten's house to Waukegan.

Mr. Overton, our new druggist, is now
nicely settled. Call and see him.

Avis and Rich Manzer spent Sunday
with Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Manzer.

The wind Monday night blew down the
shed that Jos. Pester used to store wagons,
buggies, plows etc.

The Easter services at the church Sunday
were well rendered. The rain nearly spoiled
the new Easter hats.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Fairman and Mr. and
Mrs. W. Fairman spent last week and this
week at the Fairman home here.

Horace Gelson, of Chicago, was home
over Sunday. Miss Olive Nelson also
spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

L. W. Rowling and C. I. Harbaugh have
had acetylene gas lights put in their store
and residences. They are very nice lights.

Miss Jeanette Holloway, of Pleasant
Prairie, Wis., spent a few days last week
with Mrs. C. G. Nelson and the Misses
Richards.

The Angola Cemetery society will meet
with Mrs. Geo. Farrow on Tuesday, April
21. Supper will be served. Visitors wel-
come.

Mrs. L. C. Manzer, Sec'y

Married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A.
K. Bain, on Tuesday evening, April 7 1903
William Cremin and Mrs. Mary Bain.
Rev. C. L. Hay performing the ceremony.
We extend congratulations to the happy
couple.

Mrs. W. G. Barnstable was hostess last
Saturday afternoon at a very enjoyable pro-
gressive crochete party. About fifteen
ladies were present and three tables were
played. Mrs. R. A. Douglas captured first
prize and Mrs. H. Potter the second.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

A. Douglas, of Lake Villa, visited here
on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. W. Harvey is entertaining her
mother, Mrs. Edwards, of Hickory.

A. O. Riel visited relatives at Burling-
ton the first of the week.

G. E. Strang made a business trip to
Twin Lakes on Wednesday.

Mrs. Effie Briggs returned home from
Beloit last of the week.

Miss Walt of Burlington, is the guest of
her sister and brother here.

R. A. Potter has gone to Toronto, Can-
ada, to visit his parents.

Mrs. Coats and little daughter spent
Easter with relatives at Walworth.

Mrs. Stevens spent Easter with Rev.
Stevens, our former pastor, at Chicago.

Mrs. Kapple and Miss Dee Smith, of
Chicago, visited Mrs. W. Smith and fam-
ily over Sunday.

Mr. Slaven and family, of Lake Forest,
have moved on the Adams farm, owned by
E. R. Moore.

Appropriate Easter exercises were held
at the M. E. services on Sunday afternoon,
all doing their parts well.

"The Dramatic Club will give the play,
"Driven From Home" in the opera house
April 25. All should attend.

The Raymond Company's entertainment
given here Monday night of this week was
quite well attended considering the
weather.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sherman have re-
turned from Virginia where they spent the
winter and are now guests of Mrs. E. J.
Higley and E. B. Sherman.

Mr. Rhebeim, former tinner for Thomp-
son Bros., has bought out the hardware
store of P. A. Robinson and will start in
business this week.

The Congregational church was crowded
on Easter. Rev. Stephens gave a fine ser-
mon. The choir sang sweet anthems and
the children all did their parts well. The
church was beautifully decorated with
Easter lilies, palms and ferns.

Messrs. Glinkle and Jeffers, of Burbin-
gton, Ind., have rented Mr. Marble's building
and will open up a meat market. They
will move their families here soon. Mr.
Glinkle will occupy the rooms over the
market.

"MAKES PROPER DIET"

PLEASE
FOOD

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mr. A. M. Worth spent Sunday at Genoa
Junction.

Mr. Frank Rowbottom is visiting friends
at Peru, Ill.

Miss Edith Murdoch visited friends in
Kenosha over Sunday.

Mrs. A. A. Burgess visited in Chicago a
few days last week.

Miss Hausner was a Kenosha visitor on
Friday of last week.

Mrs. Weed has been visiting friends in
and around Bristol for the past week.

Lyman Burgess, of Texarkana, Arkan-
sas, visited his parents last week.

Mr. Arthur Gaines has been working for
Uncle Sam at St. Paul for the past few
days.

Mr. E. C. Smith, of Evansville, has been
visiting at the home of Dr. Stevens for the
past few days.

The Teachers Meeting in Kenosha,
Saturday, took most of the young ladies
out of town for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schattler spent Sun-
day with their daughter, Mrs. James Hay-
ward in Kenosha.

Miss Sadie Carpenter, of Rogers Park
was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Wm.
Foulke, the latter part of the week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Smith, on
Thursday April 9, a daughter. Congratu-
lations to Grandma and Grandpa Stephens.

Mrs. Chas. Gunter has rented the house
next to Lavey's store on Maple street and
will move into it before long.

The Good Time Club will give an in-
vitation dance at the Opera house on the 17.
This is to be strictly an invitation dance.

It must be very near the summer season
because the bakery is advertising ice cream.
All the boys should treat their girls to a
dish of cream.

The funeral of Mrs. Bessie Vincent, an
old resident of this town, was held at the
M. E. church on Friday April 10. The
deceased had been living in Rockford for
some time previous to her death.

Mrs. Bohannon, a well known resident
of Kenosha county died at the home of her
son Samuel in Kenosha, on Thursday of
last week. The funeral was held at the
Paris M. E. church on Sunday.

The Easter services were well rendered
at the M. E. church but the weather was
bad and so there was not as many Easter
hats out as there would have been if the
weather had been good.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gunter, Mrs. C. H.
Murdoch, Mrs. C. H. Whitchee and Mr.
and Mrs. W. C. Bacon attended the fune-
ral of Mrs. Bohannon, at Paris Corners Sun-
day.

SOUTH BRISTOL.

Don't forget to kick about the condition
of the roads and weather.

Miss Katie Hausner was a Kenosha vis-
itor Friday.

John Mackin, of Chicago, was in this
vicinity Thursday.

Mrs. R. C. Sullivan and daughter, of
Chicago, called on friends and relatives
here Friday.

Miss Mary Quigley, has returned to the
Windy City after a weeks visit with friends
here.

T. E. McGreal returned Monday from
Antioch where he has been at work during
the past winter.

On Monday last Tom O'Brien and Her-
man Rhumpetzky, succeeded in inveigling
a wild duck within reach of their trusty
blunder-busses, and according to Frank
Fuller's version of the catastrophe the
above mentioned result was only obtained
after the powder had burned the feathers
from the duck, this prevented it from fly-
ing and after ammunition was expended and
after an exciting chase by the dogs it was
captured. Much credit is due Messrs
O'Brien and Rhumpetzky for their enthu-
siasitic perseverance.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Roy Lewin visited at home over Sunday.

Mrs. Goodrich is visiting friends in
Kenosha.

Mr. Lyman Newell returned from Florida
last Friday.

Mr. Judan, of Milwaukee was entertain-
ed at Wm. Murray's over Sunday.

Misses Farr and Forman were Kenosha
callers Wednesday.

The lecture given by Mr. MacDougal
Saturday evening was enjoyed by all pres-
ent.

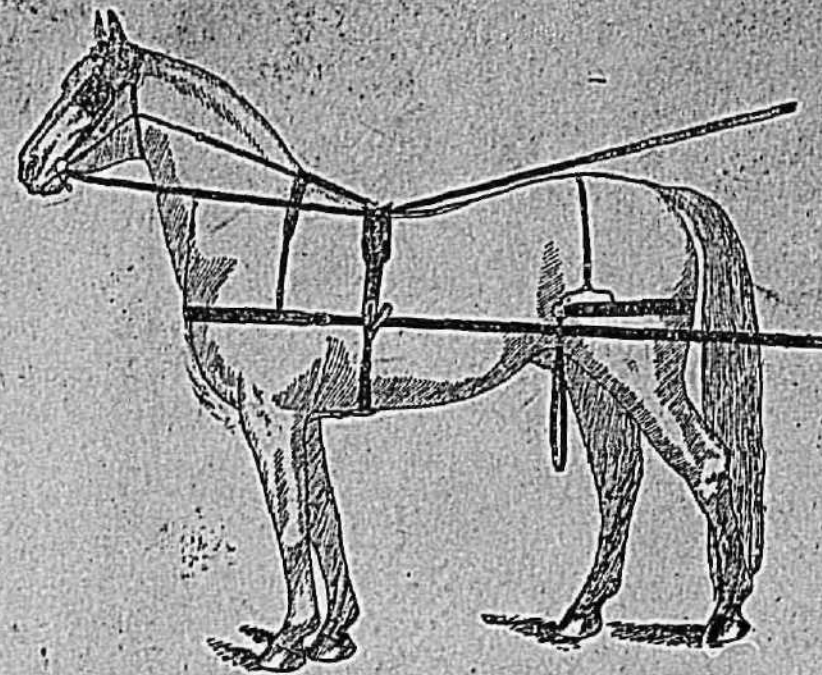
Rev. and Mrs. MacDougal and little
daughter were guests at G. A. Stivers over
Sunday.

Miss Clara Douae left Saturday for an
extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Edith
Langar, at Birmingham, Alabama.

Testing Habits of Fish.

The United States government and
foreign governments as well, have
quite recently, for the purpose of
ascertaining the migratory habits of
the cod, released the fish with metal
checks attached for the purpose of
later identification.

HARNESS!



Two Sets New Double Harness for

\$20.00 Each

...AT...

SABIN & WEBB'S

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

CALL AND EXAMINE

EAST FOX LAKE.

Herbert Nelson was a Chicago visitor
Monday.

Mrs. Wm. Snyder, of Lake Villa, was
on our streets Sunday.

Charles Hacker and wife, of Lake Villa,
spent Sunday at E. Snyder's.

E. T. Cleveland and E. F. Galiger were
among Mondays Chicago visitors.

Mrs. Frank Galiger and daughter spent
Saturday night and Sunday with Dighton
friends.

The opening of the Fort Hill Sunday
School has been postponed till the first of
May on account of sickness and bad roads.

It will probably interest many of the
readers of the Antioch News to learn that
Ye Scribe received a letter from Elder
Joseph Owen and wife, of Eureka, Kansas,
this week in which he reports the season
as backward and the weather unfavorable
although he had garden planted and most
of it up, an improvement on Lake coun-
try gardening this season. The Elder is still
able to get about, though, as he terms it,
getting feeble and shaky. His wife is
just recovering from a severe attack of
typhoid pneumonia. They report Mrs.
Harvey Shepard as recovering from La
Grippe. They make many inquiries regard-
ing old time friends in Lake County and
express kindest regards for all. We think
that the readers of the News will rejoice
with the writer that this good couple have
been spared for so long a time and hope
they may be spared to each other and to
the world for many years to come.

TREVOR, WIS.

The new railroad furnishes a subject for
debate these wet days and is thoroughly
discussed by each and every farmer.

Our sheep shippers are looking glum as
the sheep are not selling rapidly in the
market, and reports of being held over eat-
ing forty dollar hay do not bring a very
satisfied smile.

Farming is at a stand still just at pres-
ent. The farmers congregated around the
store stove this morning and all but
two voted that it was too early to sow oats.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through
your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your
blood purifiers, they fil-
ter out the waste or
impurities in the blood.
If they are sick or out
of order, they fail to do
their work.

Pains, aches and rheu-
matism come from ex-
cess of uric acid in the
blood, due to neglected
kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady
heart beats, and makes one feel as though
they had heart trouble, because the heart is
over-working in pumping thick, kidney-
poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary
troubles were to be traced to the kidneys,
but now modern science proves that nearly
all constitutional diseases have their begin-
ning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake
by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild
and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's
Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is
soon realized. It stands the highest for its
wonderful cures of the most distressing cases
and is sold on its merits
by all druggists in fifty
cent and one-dollar siz-
es. You may have a
sample bottle by mail.

Home of Swamp-Root,
free, also pamphlet telling you how to find
out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.
Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer
& Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't make any mistake, but remember
the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's
Swamp-Root, and the address, Bingham-
ton, N. Y., on every bottle.

These two had finished prior to the rainy
season.

The remains of Mrs. L. A. Udell arrived
here Monday and were interred in Liberty
Cemetery immediately after arrival. The
bereaved husband and family have our sin-
cere sympathy. Mr. L. A. Udell is dan-
gerously ill with pneumonia and was not
able to attend the funeral.

Cremation Spreading in Germany.
During the past year 861 persons
were cremated in Germany—an ex-
cess of 200 over the previous year.

ELECTROPINOS

29095



Is a beautiful bright bay horse with
black points, stands 16 hands 1 inch and
weighs 1,250 pounds; foaled 1895. He
got first premium on his collar and also
sweepstakes on horses at the McHenry Co.
Fair. He is compactly built, close coupled,
strong at all points, perfect in form, of
very fine finish and is without a particle of
coarseness. Measured by breeding and
individuality this young horse is a hard
one to excel. He is a show horse fit to ap-
pear in any company. His style is superi-
or, and in addition to these qualities has
great natural speed, and we predict that
the race horse quality of the Electropinos
intensified by such fashionable breeding as
that of the Wilkes, and back of that by the
Dieter and Abdullah 15 bloods, can
scarcely fail of the best results.

Electropinos has wonderful natural speed
and we predict if properly mated will sire
extrem speed.

I have placed the services of Electropinos
at \$15 to insure a live colt, which is in
reach of every man who owns a brood-
mare. For further particulars call on or
address

L. J. SLOCUM, Hickory, Ill.

NOTICE To Horse Breeders

The most profitable horse for the average
farmer to raise is the draft horse, and the
best draft horse in the world is the Clydes-
dale having for the last three years met
and defeated all other draft breeds at the
greatest of all shows, The International,
held at Chicago.

Why not breed to the best for the season
of 1903? The prize-winning and prize-
producing Clydesdale Stallion,

SIR DAVID, 8929,

Sire, Barney 5002, he by the Darnley
horse, Good Hope, 1879. Dam, Lady Gra-
ham 2240, by Pride of Glasgow 289.
Grand Dam, Topsy 117, by Wallace 1552,
etc. Sir David's Dam, Starlight 4842.
Grand Dam, Lady's Maid 2569.

The individual excellence of this horse,
those qualities which go to make up the
perfect draft horse have but to be seen to be
appreciated. He is a beautiful gentleness
with narrow stripe on face. His aristoc-
ratic carriage, having a well-shaped breed-
ing like head coupled to a beautifully
arched neck, with stylish action, give him
a commanding appearance. With an ex-
cellent middle, two good ends and strongly
muscled all over, and set on legs the best,
so strongly characteristic of the breed which,
particularly on account of the foreign de-
mand—the backbone of the market today
—and because as a breeder their individual
excellences are now becoming better known
than ever, make them the foremost and
without a shadow of doubt the most profit-
able for the farmer to breed today.

Terms—To insure a live foal, \$15.
Parties desiring to insure before foaling
will be held responsible for services, fee,
which will then become due.

For further particulars address,
WM. THOM, Millburn, Ill.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for
free report on patentability. For free book,
"How to Secure U. S. Patents," write to

CASNOW & CO.

OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Injurious Alcoholic Drinks.

According to Dr. Baudran of Paris,
the least injurious alcoholic drinks
are elder and beer, while the most
injurious is gin and brandy, which
wrecks the health of many women.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

The Supreme Court of Nebraska sustained the lower court in the Miles will case, which confirms the will and cuts off Samuel Miles, Jr., from his inheritance. The contest involved the possession of about \$3,000,000 worth of property.

To the boom of cannon and the cheers of 8,000 or more spectators, the new Yankee cup defender was launched from the yard of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, Bristol, R. I., and as she slid down the ways she was christened Reliance by Miss Nora Iselin.

Three freight engines were piled up in a bad wreck between Lynn and Onheim on the Burlington Road north of Galesburg, Ill., as the result of the operator at Lynn failing properly to give a train order. Engineer Robert McGlinchey, of Galesburg, was killed.

The T. C. Williams Tobacco Company, of Richmond, Va., has been sold for \$4,000,000 to the British-American Tobacco Company, a combination of the Continental Tobacco Company, the American Tobacco Company, and the Imperial Tobacco Company, the latter of England.

The Kansas Supreme Court decided that the Topeka Board of Education could maintain separate schools for white and negro children and can compel the negro children to attend the negro school. A colored man had taken his son to the white school and the pupil was refused admittance.

The five Missouri packing companies which were fined \$5,000 each on March 20 for violation of the anti-trust law, through their attorney, Frank Hagerman, of Kansas City, have mailed to the State Supreme Court a draft for \$27,130 in payment of fines and costs incident to the action against them.

William Vallance, the famous lightning calculator, who could do any sum in mathematical calculation mentally and with but an instant's hesitation, is dead at Trenton, N. J., aged 30 years. About a week ago he was taken to the State hospital suffering from a severe mental strain, believed to be the result of his work with figures.

A committee of the directors of the electric street railways in Jersey City, Hoboken, Passaic, Paterson, Newark, the Oranges, Elizabeth and Bergen Point, all in New Jersey, adopted a proposition to merge all these systems and include the United Electric Company of New Jersey. The system will control 500 miles of trolley lines.

The bail bond of George Edward Mills, law partner of the son of Dr. R. C. Flower, was forfeited at New York when Mills failed to appear in court to answer to the charge of trying to buy the indictments against Dr. Flower from an assistant district attorney. Dr. Flower was held in \$3,000 bail on the charge of attempting to bribe Police Captain Titus.

Mrs. Catherine Danz and George Hossey, a negro "doctor," were held responsible by the coroner's jury in Philadelphia for the death of the woman's husband, William C. Danz. A half hour later the grand jury indicted the defendants. Danz died two years ago, and his widow is accused of having administered arsenic, said to have been furnished by Hossey.

Andrew Carnegie, in his reply to an invitation to attend a demonstration of Canadian born persons from all parts of the continent to be held in July, says: "That people of Canada and of the United States and of Great Britain are to remain divided, talking of boundaries and military forces on one side or the other to protect one from the other, is not to be thought of. Some day they will come together and move together in all international affairs. Indeed, they will not be different nations. They will be one politically, as they are racially."

BREVITIES.

After a quarrel with her husband over an Easter bonnet Mrs. Clarence Bishop, a 17-year-old bride of Port Jarvis, N. Y., ran out of the house and drowned herself.

Frank Miller and Harvey Neher, boys, were drowned at Seaside Park, N. J., by the capsizing of their sailboat. Both resided in Philadelphia and were with their parents for a visit.

Irving Bancroft and Fred Bekhart, two men living in Dracut, Mass., are under arrest charged with breaking into the premises of a street railway company and stealing an electric car.

Binger Herrman, who resigned as public land commissioner last November, was nominated on the twenty-fourth ballot by the Republicans of the First Oregon Congressional District for Representative.

The first vessel of the United States navy to ascend the Ohio passed up Sunday afternoon, when the monitor Arkansas, brought to St. Louis for the exposition dedication, started on a side trip to Evansville, Ind.

W. F. Cody—Buffalo Bill—had an accident at the first performance of his show in Manchester, England. His ankle was badly wrenched, but he appeared in the arena in the evening.

There was a fall delivery at Glasgow, Mont., William Hardee, the convicted murderer, leading the gang. Hardee and John Brown were recaptured, but Albert Jackson is still at large. The men dug their way through a brick wall.

The east-bound limited on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was wrecked at Dillon's crossing, a few miles north of Mansfield, Ohio. Heavy rains had undermined the tracks where there was a culvert. Three persons were injured.

Off Richmond, Va., an 8-year-old boy, whose identity has not been learned, perished from fright and exposure. He was playing in an open boat, which became detached and was blown thirty miles out to sea. When reached by a relief party the little boy was dead.

Peter Jensen, an alleged traitor to the Lake Seamen's Union, was badly beaten on the docks in Cleveland by men who got away before the police responded to a riot call. Jensen is charged by his co-workers with hiring men as dock hands, but who in reality work as firemen, thereby striking a blow against the union.

EASTERN.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington was a guest of honor of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Worcester, Mass.

The Governor of New Jersey, by proclamation, wiped out of existence hundreds of concerns incorporated under the easy laws of that State.

According to Dr. Bennett, agent of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the foot and mouth disease has been stamped out of Massachusetts.

The shoe manufacturing firm of Geo. Coburn & Co., with factories in Boston and Midway, Mass., made an assignment. The liabilities are estimated at \$300,000.

The Pennell inquest at Buffalo failed to solve the mystery of the Burdick murder or show whether the deaths of Pennell and his wife were the result of accident or design.

Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, has vetoed the anti-cigarette bill. He said he believed that cigarettes do not hurt boys under 10 years of age and that the law cannot be enforced.

After serving a year's imprisonment less about two months' commutation of sentence for good behavior on Blackwell's Island, at New York, John Most, an anarchist, has been released.

Although they could have settled with their creditors for 50 cents on the dollar, Dresser & Co., of New York, who failed a few weeks ago for \$1,178,010, will pay every cent of their indebtedness.

Mrs. H. A. Friedlander, a bride of three days, jumped overboard from the steamer Arctic while en route to Ensenada, Cal., and was drowned. Mrs. Friedlander had an estate in New York of \$50,000.

Owing to the spreading of rails a drill engine on the Central Railroad of New Jersey left the track and plunged down a twenty-foot embankment into a pond. The engineer and fireman and a brakeman were buried under the engine.

The New York Limited train on the New York, Ontario and Western collided with a New York Central train for Oswego at Fulton, N. Y. Both locomotives were badly damaged and half a dozen passengers were injured, none fatally.

The steamer Allegheny, from West Indian ports, was sunk in a collision in the harbor of New York, after leaving quarantine to go to her dock. The crew and thirty-four passengers were rescued. The collision was with a tramp steamer.

Mrs. Yetta Brownstein, 30 years old, and her two children, Cecelia and Yetta, were burned to death in their home in Philadelphia. Two other members of the family are in a critical condition. The fire was caused by the overturning of an oil stove.

The State of New Jersey must undergo the expense of a special session of the Legislature because a clerk carelessly dropped a slip of paper. The paper bore an amendment to the Passaic sewer bill. The amendment will be offered and voted upon again.

The grand jury returned an indictment against George Edward Mills, law partner of the son of Dr. R. C. Flower, at New York. Mills is accused of attempting to bribe Assistant District Attorney Garvan to deliver the indictments against Dr. Flower.

Israel Isidore, owner of a Philadelphia tenement in which three lives were lost in a fire, was committed by the coroner to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of criminal neglect. It was shown that Isidore had failed to provide fire escapes.

WESTERN.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, died at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Fire in the engineers' barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., threatened its destruction and caused damage amounting to \$5,000.

The Hamden (Ohio) bank, owned by Thomas Edwards, has closed its doors. Mr. Edwards came from Chicago last September.

Unless the Kansas City, Mo., livermen meet the hack drivers' demands they will strike May 1, the day President Roosevelt arrives.

John E. Wilkie, of Chicago, chief of the secret service, is being urged by his friends for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Fire and Police Board issued an order that no more gambling would be permitted in Denver, and every gambling house was promptly closed.

At Huron, S. D., Jens J. Bagger of Chicago killed himself. Bagger was visiting a married daughter. He was involved in a lawsuit which he lost.

Mrs. Henry L. Page, a daughter of ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, died at Fort Scott, Kan., of inflammation of the stomach, caused by poison eaten in canned fruit.

George Howard, implicated in the hold-up of a Burlington train at Homestead, Mont., has been convicted and may be sentenced to serve ten years or for life. The robbery netted \$3.

During a charitable party in Duluth, Minn., Oscar London, a Finn, fired a rifle shot into the house where a wedding was being celebrated and killed Mrs. Hanna Matson, aged 30 years.

At the annual conference of the reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints, in session at Independence, Mo., it was decided to hold the next annual conference at Kirtland, Ohio.

Despondent from ill health, Professor Ernest A. Eggers, of Columbus, head of the department of German in the Ohio State University, killed himself by shooting. He was a noted educator.

Returns from all the towns in Kansas which held elections Tuesday disclose the fact that the vote in favor of enforcing the prohibition law is the most overwhelming in the history of the State.

Temporary insanity, due to his troubles, led Henry Ahlstrom, a farmer living near Langdon, N. D., to kill his 5-year-old son and himself. He failed in an effort to kill his three other children.

A trolley car on Grand avenue, near Franklin boulevard, Chicago, was held up by three men, who robbed seven passengers, conductor and motorman, and escaped, leaving no trace for police to follow.

Five men at work on the mines and metallurgy building at the world's fair site in St. Louis, were injured, three of them probably fatally, by the falling of a derrick with several tons of building material.

Brigham Young, president of the Mormon church, died in Salt Lake City after a lingering illness. He was born at Kirtland, Ohio, in 1806, and was the oldest son of Brigham Young.

A trolley car was struck by Grand Trunk train No. 7 at a crossing in Battle Creek, and smashed into kindling wood. Two passengers, Miss Clara Moorehouse and A. B. Rossman, received painful but not fatal injuries.

The bodies of Captain Henry Hartwell and his son, Alva Hartwell, of Bois Blanc Island, were found on the beach of Round Island, near Mackinac Island. It is thought their sailboat was wrecked by the recent fierce gale.

The will of Gustavus H. Swift, of Chicago, filed for probate, disposes of \$12,000,000 estate; \$250,000 is to be distributed by the widow to charities; the balance is left to her and the children after special bequests are paid.

A pony engine, moving at a rapid rate, collided with the rear of a passenger train on the Lake Shore branch line at Ashtabula, Ohio, demolishing one end of the Pittsburgh sleeper and causing the death of S. Bogue, the pony engine fireman.

In a fight at Jacksonville, Ohio, four people were fatally shot. They are: Mrs. Henry Skrotzky, Charles Elmer, Charles Cochran and Seth Plunkham. Henry Skrotzky was seriously wounded. The fight occurred in the saloon of Mrs. Skrotzky.

The bullet riddled body of Joseph I. Meehan, a wealthy stockman, who lived alone on his ranch northeast of Akron, Colo., has been found on the prairie. It is believed that he was shot from ambush and that the killing was the result of a feud.

Mrs. Mary Phillips, 27 years old, attempted suicide at St. Paul by swallowing pennies. She took at least half a dozen of them, and, failing to end her life in this way, she drank carbolic acid. She was hurried to the hospital and will recover. She is hopelessly insane.

Attorney General Webb of California has rendered an opinion declaring the use of the Bible in the public schools to be unconstitutional. Not only may teachers not use the scriptures as a text book, but even reading from them, as is the custom frequently at the opening exercises, is barred.

The police and fire departments of Denver, Colo., were called to the county jail to quell a riot. Four desperate prisoners, armed with revolvers, overpowered Guard Murphy and secured his keys. One shot was fired at Murphy, but he was not injured. The prisoners finally surrendered.

The State experiment station of the University of Minnesota, succeeded after long and patient efforts in growing potatoes and tomatoes on the same vine. One of the specimens on exhibition at St. Paul is a plant which at the roots is putting forth potatoes of a high grade and above ground several well-developed tomatoes, some of which are nearly ripe.

The champion athlete of Hamlin University, Rev. Paul Rader, is in danger of losing his sight as the result of injury received in a game of football last fall. Mr. Rader has gone to Chicago to visit a brother who is connected with one of the hospitals in that city and advise with him as to treatment. Mr. Rader is pastor of Asbury Methodist Church, in St. Paul.

Pat Crowe, who was accused of complicity in the kidnapping of the son of Edward Cudahy at Omaha and who since that crime has been sought all over the world, has been a resident of St. Joseph, Mo., and the French bottoms north of the city for three months. Crowe escaped from the police from the home of John Christian, just as a posse was surrounding the house.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul has handed down a decision in the suit of the United States against the Northern Securities Company enjoining the company from voting the stock of the Northern Pacific or the Great Northern Railway companies, but allowing the return of such stock as has been delivered to that holding company. The opinion was unanimous.

The mysterious disappearance of John W. Church and wife from their ranch fifty miles south of Gillette, Wyo., has caused great excitement. They were last seen March 15 at the ranch. Mr. Church's mother from Council Bluffs has been there to meet him since April 1 and is nearly distracted. Large parties have gone in search of them, but W. C. Clifton, who last saw them, is being held pending an investigation. Church was formerly employed as a stenographer at the Union Pacific headquarters in Omaha, and lived in Council Bluffs.

Lord, Owen & Co., one of the oldest wholesale drug firms in the West, is bankrupt. The firm confessed insolvency in the United States District Court in Chicago. The liabilities are fixed at \$702,780 and the assets at \$315,537. The members of the firm, each holding a one-third interest, are Thomas and George S. Lord of Evanston and James R. Owen. The individual debts of Thomas Lord are placed at \$37,525 and his assets at \$124,000. George Lord says he owes \$107,250 on his own account and has about \$121,480 assets. Mr. Owen schedules no individual debts, and claims exemption for his only assets—\$100 worth of wearing apparel, \$250 in cash and a \$5,000 life insurance policy. Among the largest creditors of the partnership whose names are given in the schedules are: The Bankers' National Bank, for \$80,000; Harvey B. Hurd of Evanston, for \$110,840; W. T. Richards & Co., for \$102,500; John P. Hollingshead & Co. of New York, for \$100,000; and the Mercantile National Bank of New York, for \$25,000.

SOUTHERN.

Fire destroyed Edwards College, a Catholic institution near Austin, Tex. The 200 students escaped. Loss, \$175,000.

The Alabama commissioners have decided the State will not be represented by an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Rosie Bell Cowart, supposed to have been insane, shot and killed her mother near Aberdeen, Miss., and blew out her own brains.

At Sherman, Tex., Ben L. Thompson, cashier of the Bank of Commerce, was shot and killed on a street by W. B. Stone, of Texarkana, who says the shooting was the result of a family feud.

While at mess on the gun deck of the battleship Iowa during target practice off Pensacola, Fla., three men were killed and five injured by the explosion of the forward port 12-inch gun. Three

pieces of the demolished gun crashed through the spar deck and struck the men at mess.

Meager information has been received regarding a cyclone which passed a mile north of Hanceville, Ala. Persons on the Louisville and Nashville accommodation train from Decatur, which passed the scene of the disaster, say that thirteen dead bodies are reported to have been found and that about twenty-five persons were injured and many farm houses destroyed.

World's records are being smashed at Pensacola, Fla., with frequency by the ships of the North Atlantic fleet. The Illinois lowered all records for accuracy with 18-inch guns, and later the Iowa took the record with six-pounders. The vessel was firing the guns of this size in the gulf when the gunners fired thirty shots in succession, each falling true at a range of 100 yards.

FOREIGN.

The Pope expressed pleasure upon receiving an Italian translation of "Dem-Hur."

About a dozen strikers were shot down by the troops in Rome during a riot which the men had started in the center of the city.

An explosion has occurred at the Canton, China, arsenal powder factory. Fifteen hundred persons are reported to have been killed.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says thirty persons were killed and 100 injured during labor disturbances near Nishni-Novgorod.

The steamer Victoria, from the Orient, brings news that a party of Manchurians and Koreans in the employment of the Chinese government and Russian troops massacred the Chinese garrison of Cha-Kush on the Yalu River.

William Waldorf Astor has purchased Fover castle in Kent, England, which was the home of Anne Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII. Anne Boleyn's bodstend and other relics are still preserved there. Mr. Astor paid \$37,000 for the historic castle.

The strike in Holland has collapsed. The aged Socialist leader, Domela Hlevrenhuis, who emerged from his retirement in order to run the strike agitation, was present at a stormy meeting of the labor organization in Amsterdam. He proposed to terminate the agitation, since the cause of labor had been betrayed. The meeting acquiesced in this view.

Practically the whole Scotch town of Linlithgow, numbering in all about 1,500 persons, is at the mercy of the Standard Oil Company. The Linlithgow and Tabrar Oil Company and the Hermand Oil Company have given notice that in consequence of the competition of the Standard Oil Company they are obliged to close up their wells which provide the sole industry of Linlithgow.

News which the British admiralty has seen fit to suppress is just reaching England to the effect that during the recent maneuvers of the Mediterranean fleet a repetition of the disaster by which the Victoria was rammed and sunk by the Camperdown, with terrible loss of life, was narrowly averted. It appears that during combined maneuvers the Bulwark, Sir Compton Dromile's flagship, collided with the Formidable. The armor plates of the Formidable were seriously damaged and the cost of dry-docking and repairing the ship is stated to be \$350,000.

IN GENERAL.

United States government crop report for April 1 places winter wheat condition at 07.3; 570,000,000 bushels—yield will result if continued on acreage planted.

State Department officials believe the United States will be granted naval stations at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo in return for recognition of Cuban title to the Isle of Pines.

Dun & Co.'s review reported business outlook good except for labor troubles; retail trade heavy; pig iron output near 20,000,000 tons; March railroad earnings 13.8 per cent over 1902.

Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, who talked with the spirit of Henry Ward Beecher through a medium, will get Sir William Crookes, the English scientist, to explain the mystery to him, he says.

One man was shot and several injured in a fight between strikers and non-union workmen on the Canadian Pacific Railroad bridge at Walkerville, Ont. Four non-union men were arrested.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department in Washington from Key West announcing the death of Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U. S. N., retired. Death resulted from apoplexy.

The diphtheria epidemic in the navy has been followed by an outbreak of mumps among recruits from the West. The torpedo-bomb destroyer Wulphie has been put in quarantine for this reason.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat Grampus has demonstrated its efficiency as a vessel of war by discharging a torpedo at a range of 350 yards and striking a stationary target squarely in the center.

A row has been started in diplomatic corps because Miss Langham, of Kentucky, sister of Baroness von Sternberg, is listed in the German embassy by the State Department list, and outranking every one but the ambassador's wife.

The Red Cross organization under Miss Clara Barton has suspended Gen. John M. Wilson, John W. Foster, Hillary A. Herbert, Rear Admirals Van Ryeppen and Ramsay, Thomas W. Walsh, Colorado, and others who opposed Miss Barton's management.

The United States Circuit Court, said to be backed by the big beef-packing concerns of the West, including the Armour and Swifts, has been organized, with a capital stock of \$4,500,000, which is to be largely increased later. The new company is to be operated in direct opposition to the "creeper trust."

Congressman J. H. Southard, of Toledo, has started an investigation which may bring to light a scandal among United States officials at Havana, Cuba. The charge is that exorbitant charges are being made for the disinterment and shipment of the bodies of dead soldiers from Cuba, when it should be done free of cost, according to Mr. Southard.

Admiral Coghlan has ordered the capture or sinking of the Tatabula, formerly a tug, now a converted gunboat in the service of the government of Spanish Honduras, as the result of the forcible detention of the Norwegian steamer David, a merchantman in command of Captain Wambeck, which arrived in New Orleans from Ceiba, Honduras.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Another week of good weather has brought out a large volume of business, many manufacturers receiving urgent requests for immediate shipment. Floods have caused serious losses at a few points along the Mississippi and traffic was interrupted on railways in that vicinity, but on the whole the freight situation is more satisfactory than at any previous time this year. Quicker transportation has relieved the fuel pressure and the industrial situation would be unprecedentedly favorable were it not for the prevalence of labor disputes. Railway earnings in March increased 18.0 per cent over last year's and 21.1 per cent as compared with 1901." The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of U. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

During the month of March prices of commodities, as measured by Dun's index number, declined to \$99,207, as compared with \$101,007. This decrease is only seasonal, and is about the same as occurred in the corresponding period last year.

Fewer interruptions from fuel scarcity and traffic congestion have produced a most desirable condition of activity in all departments of the iron and steel industry, but the structural workers' strike threatens to restrict consumption and provides the only menacing factor.

Southern producers of pig iron supplied the most important feature of the week, when quotations were reduced on deliveries in the second half of the year. Ore is moving freely at Cleveland, labor troubles being averted. Steel is taken freely by implement makers, railways and other large buyers, and contracts are reported that run fully a year.

Flourish this week in the United States was 173, against 214 last week, 220 in the preceding week and 107 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 18, against 20 last week, 20 in the preceding week and 22 last year.

Bradstreet's Grain Figures. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending April 2 aggregate 8,130,974 bushels, against 2,401,087 last week, 4,440,017 in this week a year ago and 4,608,003 in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 175,579,480 bushels, against 198,845,024 last season and 166,930,114 in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 2,832,008 bushels, against 3,018,210 last week, 3,330,531 a year ago and 2,990,541 in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 47,337,530 bushels, against 24,404,437 last season and 148,161,004 in 1901.

The financial world has recently had the benefit of a number of opinions respecting the general outlook for continuing prosperity in our country. Railroad managers, prominent merchants, bankers and other practical men, each from his particular point of view, have sized up the situation. Some opinions were favorable, some inclined to conservatism, a few rather discouraging.

Outside the financial center there is a brilliant showing. Spring trade is active and many country buyers are reported to be placing their first orders. Iron, steel and lumber are the industries reporting the greatest activity, being affected by the demand for structural material now becoming more general. Immigration is pouring in. Navigation is practically open. The railroads continue burdened with traffic. Spring trade in the Northwest is above the good showing of last year in volume.

The wheat market has been a little firmer. For the first time in months the news from abroad was unfavorable. In our own country the winter wheat crop prospect is brilliant, while Argentine is shipping heavily, almost 4,000,000 bushels going out last week. These factors remain as great influences for price depression, but light stocks in the Northwest have been a counter influence for strength, and now that the European crop news is no longer so favorable there is a disposition to go slower on the selling side.

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ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

MONUMENT FOR A HORSE.

Granite Shaft to Preserve Memory of Robert Miller's Faithful Beast.
The Illinois Masonic order has decided to erect a monument to a horse. The story behind such a remarkable action is an interesting one. Poets and prose writers have told that man's best friend is his horse and the equine that is to be honored by the great secret order of this State is well worthy of such remembrance. The animal was a humble gray mare, owned by the late Robert Miller of Sullivan. Some time ago Mr. Miller provided in his will that a farm of 200 acres, a tract of as fine farming land as existed in Illinois, was to be left to the Masons of Illinois on which to erect a home for aged members of the order, the income from the farm to be applied toward the maintenance of the institution. Mr. Miller recently died and the Masons have taken possession of the bequest. They are now about to erect a suitable building. While a committee of Masons were inspecting the farm they came across a circular fence around a small mound on one corner of the farm. They asked what it meant and the story of the horse became known. Miller in his younger days made three trips to California and back on horseback, the first trip having been made in 1848, and he rode the gray mare all the way on each occasion, in all traveling about 25,000 miles. Mr. Miller prospered fairly well upon these trips and he naturally entertained a deep affection for his faithful mare. When she died he gave her a burial with considerable ceremony, selecting a beautiful location on the farm and erecting a fence. The board of Masons when they inspected this grave and heard the story decided at once to erect a granite monument that will endure as long as the Masonic home made possible by Mr. Miller's legacy. It will be a return favor to the owner of the faithful old animal that perhaps he would have appreciated more than anything else.

HELD FOR KILLING FATHER.

Son of Murdered Peoria Man Arrested for the Crime.

William Porter, the 20-year-old son of John Porter, whose body was found in the basement of the high school building at Peoria, has been locked up in the city prison by direction of the police authorities, on suspicion of having killed his father. Chief Kennedy refused to discuss the matter further than to state that he had ample evidence on which to base the arrest. The news of the arrest spread quickly, and has caused much excitement there, for the murder has been one of the most mysterious crimes committed there in a long time. The coroner conducted and completed the inquest. About a dozen witnesses were examined, and the evidence tended to prove that murder had been committed, though their evidence pointed to no one as the guilty man, and their verdict is that the deceased came to his death at the hands of unknown persons. The police had young Porter in the sweatbox, but nothing developed at that time. He was later turned over to the coroner, who wanted him as a witness, and after the verdict he was arrested and put in jail. He had been going with a girl named Leona Jackson, and it is said he and his father had numerous quarrels over this fact, the father insisting that he quit the girl. It is charged that he and his father had a fight two weeks before over money matters and that the boy always carried a revolver. He had a key to the basement of the high school, where the crime was committed.

WIDOW IGNORES OLD MARRIAGE.

Seeks Divorce from Man Who Deserted Her Before Prosperous Days.

The matrimonial experience of Mrs. Benjamin F. Hyland, sprang upon the docket of the Sangamon Circuit Court, read like a romance. She is seeking a divorce from a husband whom she has thought dead for twenty years. Mrs. Hyland was formerly a belle of Springfield, named Jennie Stuart. In 1848 she married Asa Brown. Mr. Brown died in a few years, and over twenty years ago the widow married Benjamin Hyland. Hyland left his wife strangely, and he was reported dead. In 1893 Mrs. Hyland married Jacob Petre, who died in 1900, leaving much valuable property. Recently Hyland turned up, and it developed that he is a prosperous merchant in a small town in Oregon. He now wants to reunite with his wife, who has, since his departure, been remarried and left a rich widow, but the wife-widow rejects Mr. Hyland's offer and wants a divorce from him, on the ground of desertion. Hyland will not contest the case.

INITIATION COSTS A WOUND.

Jesse Dowell of Decatur Hurt at Modern Woodmen Ceremony.

In an initiation in the Easterly lodge, Modern Woodmen, at Decatur, Jesse Dowell, one of the members, was wounded for life by the unexpected discharge in his face of a revolver in the hands of Charles A. Whitney, a candidate. To make the initiation more lively one of the members of the lodge had secured a revolver loaded with blank cartridges and gave it to the candidate to fire at the floor during the ceremony. The candidate got rattled and discharged the revolver immediately in Mr. Dowell's face, injuring one eye. The sight may be saved, but the powder marks will always remain.

CHILDREN UPSET IN CREEK.

One of Five Is Drowned and the Others May Die.

In trying to cross the swollen Kickapoo creek near McLean a buggy containing five children was overturned. One child, Jessie, the 6-year-old daughter of Joseph Cooper of McLean, was drowned. Her brother Thomas, aged 8, may die, while three other children were made seriously ill from the exposure. The children had been warned against crossing at the ford.

State News in Brief.

Influenza caused the death rate in Chicago to exceed that of any March since 1895.

Thomas Brown, a Chicago shoemaker, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded in a brawl at a saloon by E. O. Johnson. In a fire in the freight yards of the Nickel Plate Railroad at Chicago seventeen cars were destroyed and forty damaged.

The supreme offices of the Fraternal Reserve Life Association of Chicago will be removed to Peoria at the end of the year.

William Hale, 5 years old, was killed by a trolley car in Chicago and his mother, who was ill at the time, may not survive the shock.

G. H. Guest, a draftsman in the employ of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, was found dead at the Blossom Hotel, Kansas City.

Ellas Station a switchman, in Chicago, was caught by the coupling apparatus and crushed to death by a train in the Illinois Central yards at 82d street.

John T. Driscoll, 55 years old, was sentenced to the penitentiary from Cass County for bigamy. He has four living wives, two in Illinois and two in Indiana.

The Auditor of Public Accounts has issued a permit to commence business to the Seena Union State Bank, Seena. John D. Marshall is president and R. G. Arntzen cashier, and the capital is \$25,000.

General strike of International Harvester Company employees at Ironton has been called because of demand of concern that workmen sign personal service contract releasing company from liability in case of accident.

St. Anthony's Hospital, built by the sisters of St. Francis and dedicated at Rockford by Archbishop Quigley, of Chicago, is regarded as a model by the crowds that visited it after the public opening. The structure cost \$50,000.

R. L. Fleming, State's Attorney of McLean County, and an officer took into custody at Augusta Rev. Frank Bayer, who is said to be a bigamist. His late wife was Miss Gertrude Dennis, of Normal. It is alleged that Bayer failed to obtain a divorce from his first wife, who was Miss Emma Greenwalt, of Seymour, Ind.

Two hundred witnesses have been summoned in the trial of Harry Hubbard, who is charged with the murder of William Espey, in Benton, March 14, 1902. Hubbard was sentenced to the penitentiary on a former trial, but was granted a new hearing after serving nearly two years. Considerable mystery surrounds the case.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons Governor Yates denied the application for pardon in the cases of Levy Berman, sentenced to the Cook County Jail for receiving stolen property; Elroy Jones, sent to the House of Correction in Chicago for an assault with a deadly weapon, and Louis Leonard, convicted in Chicago of murder.

The electric cars running between Belvidere and Rockford are making records in carrying farm produce. One car alone, making an early trip the other day, was loaded with 3,468 dozen eggs, products of Boone County farms. All of the interurban lines now running and planned for the section are handling butter, eggs and other farm produce.

A brilliant society wedding celebrated at Bloomington was that of Harry Fleming and Miss Florence Sample, both members of prominent and wealthy families. Harry, J. C. Nate, of Atlanta, officiated. The bride is the daughter of the late Judge Alfred Sample. The couple left for New York and will spend the remainder of the year touring Europe.

The Portland, Me., syndicate, known in Illinois as the McKinley syndicate, and already running several street car systems and gas and electric light plants in Illinois, has purchased a controlling interest in the Galesburg street car system. It is announced that the syndicate will spend \$100,000 in improving a system of which Galesburg will be the center.

The Nickel Plate elevator, at 80th street and Illinois Central tracks, Chicago, was destroyed by fire. The total loss is placed at \$100,000, fully covered by insurance. The swampy nature of the ground surrounding the elevator made it almost impossible for the fire department to reach the scene of the conflagration. More than 700,000 bushels of grain was destroyed by the flames.

Afrail to face the world and to avoid impending disaster Miss Blanche Robinson, of Foxmouth, aged 10, left her home the other night, hired a room at the Arlington Hotel, and after filling the cracks of the door and windows, deliberately turned on the gas and was found dead. A similar case was that of Miss Mamie Curly, aged 20, who was saved from self-destruction by her mother knocking a bottle of carbolic acid from her hand. The girl's throat, mouth and face were seriously burned.

William Turk, aged 30 years, Republican candidate for Mayor, died at St. Andrew's Hospital, in Murphysboro. He was taken ill suddenly and an examination developed appendicitis. An operation was performed by a specialist, but his condition did not improve. Mr. Turk was proprietor of the Turk Lumber Company, president of the Jackson County Fair Association and was a prominent member in Knights of Pythias, Elks, Redmen and Modern Woodmen. He leaves a widow and one child.

In endeavoring to extinguish a fire at his residence on Franklin square, Bloomington, former Vice President A. B. Stevenson was seriously burned about the head, face and hands, losing his hair and his mustache. A curtain caught fire from a gas jet in a bedroom and communicated the flames to a closet filled with valuable apparel. Mr. Stevenson entered the room and was covered with the flames and but for his prompt retreat he might have been fatally burned. The damage to the house and contents will be at least \$1,000.

YOUNG BANDIT COMES TO GRIEF.

Peter Joyce Tries to Rob Two Men and Is Caught by Police.

An attempt to separate Frank Prato, of Chicago, from his money proved the undoing of Peter Joyce, a youthful bandit with a police record, and landed him in the police station. Along with a companion Joyce accosted Prato at Clark and Superior streets and demanded his money. A struggle ensued and Prato was shot in the leg, but the thugs were scared away by the approach of several pedestrians who gave chase. An hour later when Prato was reporting his loss to the police young Joyce was brought in charged with having assaulted H. M. Hassett. He was at once recognized by Prato and later by Hassett, who had been set upon as he was leaving a saloon in the neighborhood. It was in the encounter with Hassett that Joyce was arrested after a hot chase. Joyce has on many occasions been arrested, and was captured about two months ago by Detectives Berwick and Carey while attempting to rob a citizen who had fallen on the pavement.

VICTIM OF HYPNOTISM.

Strange Case of Mrs. Marshall Mink, at Watertown Asylum.

Mrs. Marshall Mink, who with her husband was hypnotized through reading Professor Harraden's books of hypnotism, died at Watertown asylum. The victims, who were under 30 years of age, lived on a farm and had two children. Recently they saw the advertisement of a man who purported to teach hypnotism in a twenty-lesson mail course. The Minks set \$5 and received the necessary books. In the first regular lesson both became partially under hypnotic influence, each endeavoring to wield the will power over the other for several days. The husband lost control over the wife and both were taken to Monmouth. Physicians could do nothing. A local hypnotist partially succeeded in restoring Mrs. Mink to her normal state. Later she became worse. At the asylum the case developed into the most violent mania. The woman imagined she had been melted, turned into stone, and born again. One evening her entire system seemed to collapse. She then came into a comatose state and did not rally.

DECIDES AGAINST RAILROAD.

Must Make an Equitable Distribution of Its Cars.

In a decision handed down by the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association is criticised for establishing a boycott against independent grain dealers of the State. The case is that of D. H. Curry & Co., of Mason City, against the Illinois Central Railroad for discrimination in furnishing cars. The commission decided against the railroad company and orders that an equitable distribution of its cars be made. In passing on the case the Railroad and Warehouse Commission states that it is led to believe that an understanding existed between the Curry company and the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association not to handle the grain of the Farmers' Elevator Company at Mason City and that Curry was willing to agree to anything to prevent the competing companies at Mason City from marketing their grain. The board quotes several convicting letters to sustain its views.

STATE OFFICERS IN SESSION.

Recently Formed Association Holds a Meeting at Springfield.

The first regular meeting of the State Officers' Association, which was organized in January, was held at the executive mansion in Springfield. Practically all of the State institutions were represented. Papers were read as follows: "State Cure of Consumptives"—Dr. J. A. Egan, Secretary State Board of Health. "Inspection of Factories"—Edgar T. Davies, State Factory Inspector. "Inspection of Food"—A. H. Jones, State Food Inspector. "Convict Labor"—David Ross, Secretary Bureau of Labor. "State University"—Dr. A. S. Draper, President State University. "Parole Law"—E. A. Snively, member Board of Pardons.

Under the constitution the next meeting of the association will be held at Springfield, July 1.

BURGLARS ROBBED SAFE OF \$100.

Enter Dry Goods Store in Chicago and Use Nitroglycerin.

Securing entrance through a window, burglars blew open the safe in the Grand Leader dry goods store at 1327 West Twenty-second street in Chicago, escaping with about \$100. The thieves used nitroglycerin, blowing the safe to pieces and overturning shelf, desk and office fixtures. The explosion aroused residents, who notified the police, and the burglars left in such haste as to overlook several dollars in the safe.

PLAN TO REDEEM SWAMP LAND.

Tazewell County Citizens Propose Dike to Create 9,000 Acres.

Hearing on a petition which involves the redemption of 3,000 acres of overflowed and swamp lands once in the Tazewell County side of the Illinois river, between Peoria and Pekin, will be had at Pekin. The plans of the petitioners provide for five miles of dike. The land will be worth \$500 an acre.

Bads Work on Stolen Mail.

Postoffice Inspector T. B. McLaughlin has concluded the work of examining the letters and envelopes in the two mail pouches stolen at Springfield. The entire amount of postal money orders, drafts, checks and express checks found footed up to \$148,151. Money found in the envelopes amounted to only \$2, so the robbers evidently made a thorough search through the mail.

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS

Governor Yates sent four messages to the General Assembly Wednesday morning. They embodied: A report of the commissioners to locate positions of Illinois troops at Vicksburg and recommending appropriations of \$250,000 for monuments to mark the places; the reports of the various State institutions, except such as are now in the hands of the public printer or have been filed with the Secretary of State; a request from Census Director Merriam asking legislation to bring the State of Illinois within the registration area of the United States in the matter of the registration of births and deaths, and a request from the Order of Railway Conductors for a law requiring that insane persons who are conveyed to hospitals on railway trains be kept under proper restraint. The House passed, by a vote of 94 to 14, the Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 in status of the late President McKinley. The bill is ready and can be enacted as soon as the Governor approves the bill. The Senate killed the mechanics' lien law bill, introduced by Senator Juul, without giving its parent a chance to amend it in accordance with the wishes of labor unions. Memorial services in honor of the late President McKinley and the late Governor Tanner were held in the hall of the House of Representatives in the afternoon. Speaker Miller presided over the joint assemblage. Mr. John R. Tanner accepted the place of honor in the rear of the Speaker's desk, while other members of the family had seats on the main floor. Governor Yates and all the other State officers were present. The exercises consisted of addresses by Representatives E. H. Morris, William G. McRoberts, R. E. Pendarvis, B. M. Chipfield and John Hughes, and vocal solos by Representatives Bredt and Oldham and Mrs. Louise F. Short, of Jacksonville, and Oscar C. Hagan, of Chicago.

The Mueller bill passed the Senate Thursday morning by a vote of 45 to 0. An effort to recall it to second reading for further amendment was defeated 23 to 11. Mr. Arnold's bill increasing the salary of circuit judges to \$5,000 per annum passed the House. It had 93 yeas to 25 nays. The Torrens law amendment bill, requiring executors and administrators to register lands held by them under the Torrens law when directed to do so by the Probate Court, went to third reading in the House after a fierce fight to tack on amendments. Since the adjournment of the General Assembly on April 29 is provided for in a joint resolution passed by the Senate. The House will let it repose in the Committee on rules until sure that it can finish by then. The date falls on Wednesday, the 1st of Friday, the usual "get-away day," so that the members may be able to participate in the dedication of the St. Louis world's fair grounds. The Fort-third General Assembly has gone on record for election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Without debate and without a negative vote the House concurred in the Gardner joint resolution of the Senate calling upon the Congress of the United States to arrange for a constitutional convention for the amendment of the nation's organic law so as to provide for direct election of United States Senators. When two-thirds of the States take this action Congress must call the constitutional convention.

The House has begun to gallop in pursuance of the plan of the managers to end this general ownership's regular session on April 29. Its calendar is now a wonder to behold. About fifty bills on the order of first reading were advanced to second reading Friday, and many on second reading were advanced to third. The local option bill of the Anti-Saloon League was the only one of the morning session. Representative Wilkerson, at the request of Mr. Montelius, his sponsor, who was absent, tried to have the bill made a special order for the next Wednesday. Mr. Glade on the Republican side and a dozen or more on the Democratic side objected. Glade raised the point of order of "no quorum." Mr. Wilkerson persisted. In the midst of the confusion the House adjourned. Representative Morris, a little earlier, reported from the Election Committee and had read a first time a substitute for the Anti-Saloon League's local option bill. The substitute differs from the original chiefly in eliminating the provision under which a whole county may vote to abolish saloons and in confining the operation of the law to cities, towns, villages and wards and election precincts, and in making the vote for or against saloons decisive for only two years. This substitute is drawn to meet the wishes of many country members who have said they would vote for such a bill. Advocates of the original bill have been writing to members that they would rather have the bill defeated than have the county prohibition feature stricken out.

Nothing was done in the Senate Monday night and the House, acting without a quorum, indulged in the pastime of advancing bills. Lindy's bill to give the Railroad and Warehouse Commission jurisdiction over electric railroads organized under the general railroad act was advanced to third reading. Burgett's bill requiring railroad companies to furnish cars to shippers without delay also was advanced without objection to third reading, as was also Miller's bill to prevent the adulteration of milk.

Bills Introduced—Senate.

By Senator Campbell—Amending the law in relation to the maintenance of public libraries in parks. The object of the bill is to get around the objections of Montgomery Ward to the erection of the Cretar library on the lake front in Chicago.

By Senator Stubblefield—Amending the law in relation to replevin.

By Senator Farnum—Providing that where a city is wholly in a sanitary district and other city closely adjoining is partly in the same sanitary district the former shall furnish the latter with water at the same rate as is charged its own citizens.

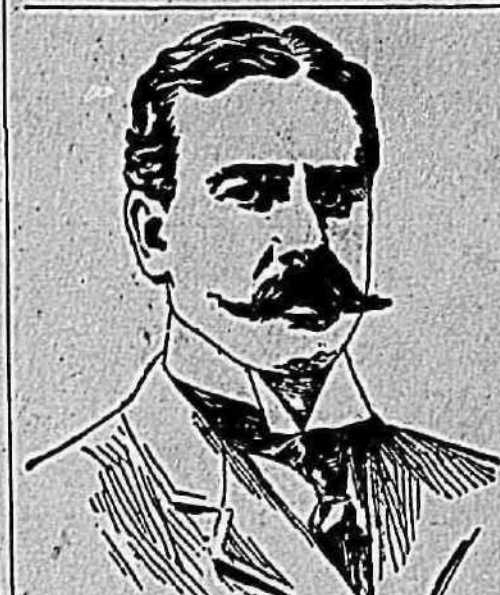
By Senator Stubblefield—Making 5 cents the maximum charge for the transportation of passengers on elevated railroads and providing for the sale of commutation tickets to be used between 5 and 10 p. m. at the following rates: Seven for 25 cents, sixteen for 50 cents and 85 for \$1.

HARRISON FOR A FOURTH TERM.

Chicago's Mayor Re-Elected by a Plurality of About 7,000.

Carter H. Harrison has been re-elected Mayor of Chicago, receiving 146,323 votes to 138,480 for Stewart, 11,207 for Brecken, Socialist, and 9,089 for Cuyler, the Labor candidate, who fell far short of the vote he counted on. The Democratic candidate for City Treasurer was elected by over 10,000 more votes than Mayor Harrison, but Alderman Smulski, the Republican candidate for City Attorney, and F. C. Bender, the Republican candidate for City Clerk, both received small pluralities. The campaign was free from personalities. It was confined to the intelligent discussion of municipal questions.

An analysis of the returns on the mayorality vote by wards shows that while Mayor Harrison lost heavily all through the city from his vote of two years ago, he still had too much of a start for his opponent to overtake him. This loss



CARTER H. HARRISON.

was pretty evenly distributed throughout the city, but was the greatest in what is known as the Harlan wards, the Sixth, Seventh and Twenty-fifth, showing that the friends of Mr. Harlan as a rule voted for Mr. Stewart.

Mayors were elected in other Illinois cities as follows:

East St. Louis.....Silas Cook, Ind. Galesburg.....George Shumway, Cit. Moline.....C. P. Skinner, Rep. Rock Island.....William McConchle, Rep. Quincy.....John A. Steinbach, Dem. In Illinois township elections, Republicans were successful in the following places: Bloomington, Clinton, Danville, Decatur, Elmhurst, Elgin, Fairbury, Joliet, Kenney, Maroa, Plano, Peoria, Pawpaw, Sycamore, Waukegan, Wheaton, Woodstock, Wenona, Centralia, Kewanee and Naperville. Democrats won victories in Bement, Chenoa, Galena, Havana, Kankakee, Lockport, Mowena, Ramsey, Toledo and Taylorville. Non-partisan tickets carried in Assumption, Aurora, Alton and Alhambra.

LITTLE CHANGE IN OHIO.

Aggregate Pluralities Show Very Small Republican Gain.

While the aggregate of pluralities in Ohio city elections showed Republican gains, the parties break almost even on the changes of local administrations. The most noted changes from the Democrats to the Republicans were at Columbus, Mansfield, Zanesfield, Shelby, Delphos, Van Wert and Sylvania, the Republicans carrying Shelby for the first time. Among the cities that changed from Republican to Democratic Mayors were Youngstown, Springfield, Akron, Troy, and probably Findlay. Although there were many fashion tickets in the field, notably in Cincinnati, the only successful ones were at Wellington, Marietta and Norwood. At East Liverpool W. A. Weaver and the rest of the Prohibition ticket were elected.

There are seventy-one cities and 615 villages in Ohio. Of the sixty largest cities heard from officially it is noted that the Republicans and the Democrats each carried thirty. In the notable exception of Toledo, Jones, the independent Mayor, will have little authority, as the Republicans control all the city government except the office of Mayor.

Cleveland gives Johnson (Dem.) for Mayor a plurality of 5,985. Lapp (Dem.) for President of the Council has a plurality of 10,430 over Sontheimer, the Republican candidate. The Republicans elected Schreiner for Police Clerk and two of the four members of the School Council. Otherwise the Democrats made clean sweep. In the new City Council the Democrats will have seventeen and the Republicans nine members.

In Wisconsin Judge Robert G. Siebecker, of Madison, is elected Supreme Court Justice by about four-fifths of the vote cast, which was light. O. T. Wilson was elected Circuit Judge in the Second District, Judge O'Neil in the Seventeenth, Judge Silverthorn in the Tenth and Judge Goodland in the Sixteenth. Municipal elections show Democratic gains. The constitutional amendment increasing membership of the Supreme Court was carried.

Mayoral elections resulted as follows: Jansenville.....A. O. Wilson, Rep. Madison.....H. Groves, Rep. Macon.....P. B. Nelson, Rep. Oskosh.....John Mulva, Dem. La Crosse.....John Formace, Dem. Prairie du Chien.....Leopard Corbush, Dem. In Kenosha, Waukesha, West Superior, Eau Claire and Tippecanoe the Republicans gained control, and in Madison, Oskosh, Appleton, Neenah and Sheboygan Falls the Democrats won.

NEW PENNELL CLOUD.

He Is Said to Have Been a Defaulter for \$200,000.

Arthur R. Pennell, the principal suspect in the Burdick murder case, was a defaulter, according to the Buffalo Commercial. The amount of his pecuniations, the paper says, amounted to between \$15,000 and \$200,000. The paper also declares that Pennell contemplated suicide for two years. The whole story came out as the result of a legal dispute over two life insurance policies.

Incidentally, it has been learned that Pennell made provisions for the payment to Mrs. Edwin L. Burdick of \$25,000. This was to come out of his life insurance. Pennell carried more than \$200,000 life insurance in order that after his death the Eastern estates to which he is alleged to have been a defaulter might be able to recoup the losses that he had sustained through him. In his will Pennell named as administrator of his estate his brother, J. Frederick Pennell. He left to his administrator sealed instructions that upon his death he should make good all the losses.

MYSTERY STILL DARK.

Pennell Inquest Throws No Light on the Murder of Burdick.

The mystery surrounding the Burdick murder and the uncertainty as to whether the death of Arthur R. Pennell and his wife were the result of accident or design were not lifted by the evidence at the Pennell inquest in Buffalo. Thomas Pennell, attorney for the Pennell family, declared that so far as he was aware nothing in Pennell's papers would throw any light on the murder of Burdick. He declined to answer questions regarding the alleged defalcation of Pennell. J. Frederick Pennell, brother of the dead lawyer and administrator of his estate, who has possession of most of the papers, he said, was out of the city, and he did not know where he was or when he would return to Buffalo.

"Evidence that would show defalcation would simply be accumulative," said Justice Murphy, after the evidence was all in. "No stronger motive could be proved than has already been brought out here. But proving a motive does not establish suicide. The court is prepared to announce its findings."

Judge Murphy then delivered his verdict as follows:

I find and certify that Arthur R. Pennell came to his death on the 10th day of March, 1903, as a result of injuries received while riding in an automobile, the said automobile plunging from an embankment into the Genesee stone quarry. That I cannot determine from the evidence submitted whether such plunge was accidental or designed. That I cannot determine from the evidence whether Pennell came to her death as a result of the said plunge of the automobile into the quarry.

Wallace Thayer, who had been Pennell's attorney before his death, made a statement on the stand, saying:

"In none of Mr. Pennell's communications to me and in none of his papers was there anything bearing on the Burdick murder or the death of Mr. Pennell. Pennell left with me a sealed envelope of instructions and two insurance policies for \$25,000, which I was to hold in trust. I was instructed not to open the sealed package until the insurance money was paid over to me, and then I was not to make public the name of the person or persons for whom I held the insurance in trust or make known their names to anybody aside from the beneficiary or beneficiaries."

CONDITION OF WHEAT.

Government April Report Promises Biggest Crop Ever Known.

The April report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to have been 97.3, against 78.7 on April 1, 1902, 91.7 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 82.1 the mean of the April averages of the last ten years. The following table shows for the principal States the average of condition on April 1, the corresponding averages one year and two years ago, and the means of the corresponding averages for the last ten years:

	Apr. 1, 1903.	Apr. 1, 1902.	Apr. 1, 1901.	Ten years' av.
Kansas.....	97.3	91.7	82.1	90.0
Missouri.....	95.0	91.0	82.0	87.0
California.....	93.0	93.0	80.0	84.0
Indiana.....	91.0	91.0	80.0	83.0
Nebraska.....	90.0	93.0	100.0	87.0
Ohio.....	87.0	87.0	82.0	85.0
Illinois.....	86.0	80.0	82.0	79.0
Pennsylvania.....	82.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Oklahoma.....	100.0	97.0	88.0	88.0
Texas.....	94.0	72.0	89.0	85.0
Minnesota.....	94.0	88.0	82.0	88.0
Michigan.....	93.0	83.0	82.0	82.0
Great States.....	97.3	78.7	82.1	82.1

The December crop report estimated the winter wheat area at 34,000,000 acres, about 4,000,000 acres more than the largest on record, the 1901, and about 6,000,000 acres in excess of the area harvested in 1902. If this full yield of wheat, representing 100 per cent of the yield per acre, the 1903 crop percentage of condition, 97.3, would suggest a yield per acre of about 10 bushels. This yield per acre on an area of 34,000,000 acres would mean a winter wheat yield of 340,000,000 bushels, compared with 411,000,000 bushels winter wheat raised in 1902 and compared with 420,000,000 bushels winter wheat raised in the record crop of 1901. If the present growing winter wheat crop should realize the government predictions the total would be 333,000,000 bushels in excess of last year and 115,000,000 bushels in excess of the largest ever raised, the 1901 winter wheat crop.

The average condition of winter rye on April 1 was 97.0, against 85.1 on April 1, 1902, 93.1 at the corresponding date in 1901, and 87.0 the mean of the April average of the last ten years.

PULPIT AND PREACHER

Bishop Clarke of Rhode Island, 80 years old, is the oldest bishop of Anglican communion in the world.

Bishop I. Tikhon, head of the Greek Russian Church in America, will give up his office and go back to Russia.

The Rev. Dr. C. W. Baldwin has been elected superintendent of the Baltimore City Missionary and Church Extension Society.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the venerable Presbyterian clergyman of New York, has just celebrated the fiftyth anniversary of his marriage.

The Rev. Dr. L. C. Stewardson, who goes from Leigh to Geneva as president of Hobart College, began his career in a parish at Webster, Mass.

The Tremont Temple Church, Boston, recently extended a call to the Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., to its vacant pastorate. It was so nearly unanimous as to be practically unanimous.

The Rev. Albert Stroebel, the American missionary to St. Andrew's Island, off the coast of Nicaragua, has arrived in this country to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as a priest.

The Rev. Charles V. Hartzell, a Methodist minister of Harrisburg, Pa., has been appointed chief clerk of the State factory inspection department by Gov. Pennypacker.

The Pope has constituted a new order of chivalry entitled the Order of St. John Lateran. There are to be three degrees, the crosses being respectively of gold, silver and bronze.

The Rev. Charles M. Winchester of Middletown, N. Y., declares that a minister can live on \$12 a month. If he lives alone, and still have some money left for the church. He says in doing

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